The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,336—New Series.

BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JUNE 18, 1888.

THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

THE WATERBURY WATCH.

KEYLESS, RELIABLE, ACCURATE, DURABLE.

Guaranteed for two years.

Repairs never exceed **One Rupee.**

Rs. 8-8. **Rs. 8-8.**

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Medows Street, Bombay.

JUNE 1888.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, & Western India, &c.

WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY:

Printed and published at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Steam Press.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	Tuesday.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	19th June
B. L.	CLYDE	4124	800	W. H. Mudie	26th ,,
†	SIAM	3011	500	H. T. Weighell	3rd July.
B.L.	GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	10th ,,
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	17th ,,
B.L.	SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	24th ,,
†	SIAM	3011	500	H. T. Weighell	31st ,,
B.L.	SHANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards	7th Aug.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G.W.F.Browne	14th ,,
B.L.	THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	21st ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back *via* Taranto, Naples, Rome, and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Steamers will be despatched as above on (or about) —June 15th & 29th and July 13th and 27th.

And fortnightly thereafter.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,

Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 28th May, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third class respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons,	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th June	10th August.
D.-BALDIUNO	5,000	800	10th July	1st Sept.
MANILLA	5,000	800	1st Aug	20th Sept.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100 respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO	on the 23rd June 1888.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,

Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 2nd May, 1888.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE favourite passenger Steamer CITY of CANTERBURY, 3,212 tons, Captain A. B. GRAY, will SAIL from Bombay for Liverpool on or about 30th June. This steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, two berth cabins, baths, punkahs, and every comfort for first-class passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,

Agents.

Bombay, 11th June, 1888.

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GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

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Gents', Ladies', and Boys' Waterproof Cloaks and Coats of different kinds. Superior quality, lasting, elegant, and light in weight, in all sizes. Coachmen's black broad-cloth, rain coats. Gents' double sole, lace, and elastic monsoon boots, very durable, light in weight, and perfectly water-tight.

White waterproof sheets of small and large sizes.

ESSUBJEE ADUMJEE

Tailor and Outfitter.

29, Meadow Street, Fort.

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OPPOSITE BYCULLA RAILWAY STATION.

ENTIRELY UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

THE Landlady personally looks after the comfort of Ladies and Children. A new upper-storey has been added.

The Rooms are considered the coolest in Bombay.

The Hotel has been newly-furnished, and no expense has been spared to ensure the comfort of Visitors.

The Bar and Billard Rooms (separate buildings) open into an extensive and well-kept garden, which forms a favourite resort for Ladies and Children.

ALES, WINES, AND SPIRITS OF THE BEST DESCRIPTION.

☞ Charges very low to meet competition in Bombay.

FOR SALE,

AT

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR

Just unpacked a bran new English VICTORIA, light and stylish, suitable for one or pair of horses, by Lewis Fulker, of Salisbury.

A few second-hand English BROUGHAMS, by well known makers, very little used.

Some gram and grass machines, and single and double Iron bed-steads.

And a fresh supply of the best real MOCHA COFFEE.

Single and double-seated BROUGHAMS, let out on hire, with or without horses, during the monsoon.

Apply to

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

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PAY and PENSIONS realised free of charge except when under guarantee to Government.

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THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

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Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 20th June, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,556 tons (at 11 a.m., on SUNDAY, 17th June, after arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LANDAURA," 3,271 tons, on THURSDAY, 21st June, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S.S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on SATURDAY, 7th July, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about SATURDAY, the 7th July, at noon.

FOR MORMUGAO AND BACK TO BOMBAY, CALLING AT RUTNAGIRI AND VINGORLA.

THE S.S. "COCONADA," 862 tons, will leave Bombay for Mormugao every WEDNESDAY, at noon, and MORMUGAO every SATURDAY, at 7 p.m., or, on arrival of the passenger train, and the s. s. Busheer, 792 tons, will leave the same port every SATURDAY and TUESDAY, respectively.

			Rs.	
BOMBAY to MORMUGAO	First Class	Rs.	15	0
Do.	Second Class	,,	7	8
Do.	Deck without diet	,,	3	0

Further particulars can be had on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,

Bombay, 16th June, 1888. Agents.

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AS domestic safeguards, especially in households beyond the reach of prompt medical aid, the experience of a long series of years has proved the superiority of the following remedies :—

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ANTI-CHOLERA MIXTURE

(Astringent, Anodyne, and Anti-Spasmodic)

In all stages of the above diseases it has been found invaluable.

Per bottle Re. 0-12 and Re. 1-4 cash.

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A safe remedy in a highly concentrated and portable form.

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INDIAN BAEL PREPARATIONS.

FLUID EXTRACT.	PRESERVE.
Bottles, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8	Jars, Re. 1-4 cash.

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CHOLERA MIXTURE,

As prepared by TREACHER and Co. (Limited) according to Dr. Leith's Original Prescriptions. Full Directions in English, Marathi and Guzerati on each bottle.

In bottles with opium.	Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4
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FLUID EXTRACT OF TARAXACUM OR DANDELION.

A CONCENTRATED preparation of the root, much prescribed for disorders of the Liver and complaints arising therefrom. It is much more powerful than the "Juices" commonly sold, and highly recommended by the most experienced Anglo-Indian physicians.—Per Bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

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FLUID EXTRACT OF TARAXACUM WITH PODOPHYLLIN.

AN excellent compound of the two remedies more active in stimulating the Liver and Bowels and removing bilious symptoms.—Per Bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

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A CONCENTRATED preparation of Quinine, Arsenic, and Salines. It is very efficient when given between the paroxysm of Intermittent Fever. Up-country correspondents report the greatest success in many malignant cases. It is prepared specially for the medicine chest in this concentrated form, and should be carefully measured when given.—Per Bottle, Rs. 2.

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A VERY agreeable and efficient vegetable Aperient, adapted alike to Adults and Children, especially to the latter, on account of its pleasant taste. In many cases it has effected a complete cure in Chronic Constipation when every other remedy tried has failed. We recommend it as really worth a trial. It is perfectly safe.—Per Bottle, Re. 1 and Rs. 2.

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RHAMNUS PURSHIANA.

A TONIC laxative much used and strongly recommended in habitual Constipation. Like the Extract of Black Alder, its dose may be lessened till constipation ceases.—Per Bottle, Re. 1-12.

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INCLUDING TUNING AT INTERVAL OF ABOUT A MONTH.

From Rs. 15 per month.

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ELECTRO-PLATED We hold a magnificent stock, and the price, quality, and design will compare favourably with the best obtainable in England. **WARE.**

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BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

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PURE INDIA RUBBER. **CLOTHING,**

IMPROVED SEAMS AND PROOFING.

LADIES' and GENTS' in great Variety, including

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HIGH CLASS GOODS, AT MODERATE PRICES.

12½ PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR READY MONEY.

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Hydrometer with Thermometer in case, Trial Jar and Book of Tables	15	0
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Hydrometer ditto ditto with leather sling	22	8

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FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY

A BLEND of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON and ISLAY,

Is a Rich, Mellow, and Soft Spirit, Genuine and Wholesome.

One of the best Whiskies imported into this country.

Per dozen, Rs. 24 ; Single bottle, Rs. 2. Jars at Rs. 11 per Gallon. Jars extra.

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35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY.] ESTABLISHED 1850

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BOMBAY FOUNDRY AND IRON WORKS

KHETWADY, BOMBAY,

ENGINEERS, IRON & BRASS FOUNDERS, &c

ENTIRELY UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

MANUFACTURERS OF CAST AND WROUGHT IRON MATERIALS,

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OUR Foundry, one of the largest in India, is complete with every appliance for all kinds of General, Loam and Heavy Castings up to 20-tons weight. It is under the direct supervision of a Practical European Superintendent. The Fitting Department, furnished with First-Class Machines for every description of High-Class Work, and the Smithy, are under our personal supervision. Orders entrusted to us will be promptly executed and efficiently discharged.

Machines, Tools, etc., imported through our Agents from the well-known English makers.

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THE BIJOU PIANO, solid Walnut case, overstrung scale, 3 unisons, 7 octaves, brass plate over pin plank, solid iron frame, thoroughly bolted, screwed and secured in every way ... ...Rs	450
THE BOUDOIR PIANO, solid Walnut case, complete iron frame, overstrung scale, brass plate over pin plank, 7 octaves, metal action frame .. .. ,,	550
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SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, overstrung scale, solid, complete, bronzed-iron frame, extending over pin plank and bridge, Agraffe treble, American dampers, 7 octaves .. ,,	775
THE SCHIEDMAYER SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, with overstrung bass, made upon scientific principles, solid iron frame, with two pedals ... ... ,,	875
THE MIGNON GRAND, by Schiedmayer of Stuttgart, in solid Mahogany ebonized case, with nickel corner plates and mountings, complete iron frame—the most perfect Grand made... ... ... ,,	1,550
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GEM RINGS.—A choice and extensive assortment, Diamond Rings, for ladies or gentlemen, Half Hoop, Solitaire, Marquise, or Cluster, at prices varying according to weight and quality. A beautiful collection of Ruby and Diamond rings, Rs. 60 to 1,000, carefully selected and artistically set hoops and clusters of Diamonds in combination with Emeralds, Sapphires, Opals, Pearls, & Turquoise.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

PORTE BONHEUR BANGLES.—Gold with small jewelled Horseshoe, Rs. 50; gold with Diamond Duck, Rs. 45; without gems, various patterns, Rs. 32 to 80.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

CEDAR PENCILHOLDERS.—Gold, Rs. 34; Silver, Rs. 8.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

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ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES.—Matched to a nicety.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

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BINOCULAR FIELD GLASSES.—A good plain glass, height 5½ in. Diameter of object lens 2⅜ in. Black japanned and Morocco. In solid black leather case with shoulderstrap, Rs. 45.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE ROVER SAFETY BICYCLE.—Weldless Steel Tube framework; Ball bearings to both wheels and crankshaft; hollow forks; adjustable patent spring; new patent Chain; best red rubber-tires; adjustable step and footrest; Lamplugh and Brown's patent saddle; enamelled black; all bright parts nickelled; front wheel, 32 in. to 36 in., hind wheel 30 in., geared up to any height desired, Rs. 320.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE SYMPHONIUM.—14 in. square, 7¼ high, with 12 music discs, Rs. 110.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE AUTOMATIC WATCH.—Indicates the progress of time by automatic changes of figures instead of by the movement of hands. Nickel, Rs. 45; Silver, Rs. 80, 85; gold, Rs. 225, 275.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

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THE CAMPAIGN WATCH, strong, accurate, reliable, full value. Nickel, Rs. 35; Silver, Rs. 50.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

ARTISTIC NOVELTIES in Electroplated-ware designed for presentation, a truly magnificent assortment now on view.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

POCKET MOUNTAIN ANEROIDS.—Cased in silver, indicate the altitudes attained in ascending mountains up to 20,000 feet, Rs. 80.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

18-CT GOLD TASSELLED CHAINS FOR LADIES.—A large number of new patterns for selection, each prettier than the other, Rs. 45 to Rs. 120.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SMALL GOLD WATCHES FOR LADIES.—Elegantly cased and ornamented, Rs. 50 to Rs. 250.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

DIAMOND BOUTON EARRINGS, set with perfectly matched brilliants of the purest water, Rs. 250 to Rs. 1,000.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SILVER CHRISTENING MUGS.—Elaborately decorated with a plain panel left for inscription, in cases, Rs. 40 to 60.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SILVER PAPER-CUTTER and BOOK-MARK, with or without pencil case, an attractive and useful little gift, at Rs. 4 and Rs. 6.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

INDESTRUCTIBLE THIMBLES, with steel or stone tops and ornamental borders, partially gilt, Re. 1-8 to Rs. 4.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

RARE TEAS.

EXTRAORDINARY TEAS.

WONDERFUL TEAS.

SPRING CROP 1888.

WE have received a small consignment of these peerless and the most perfect TEAS that India can produce. It is needless to say anything beyond recommending these unrivalled Teas, which are simply superb in flavour. A real luxury to evy Tea-drinker.

PRICES—In 1 lb. Air-tight Packets :

GEM OF THE HIMALAYA	per lb. Rs. 2-8
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE	per lb. ,, 1-12

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY,

SOLE AGENTS.

THORPE & Co.,

MILITARY AND CIVIL TAILORS,

HAVE RECEIVED a CONSIGNMENT of NEW GOODS, of very thin texture, especially adapted for Coolness and Comfort in Wear during the Hot Season.

		Rs.	as.
ANGOLAS, a very thin and fine Material, large Pattern, in all Colours.	Lounge, Coat, Vest, and Trousers	52	0
DITTO, in Medium substance and Pattern, all Shades.	Lounge Coat, Vest, and Trousers	52	0
DITTO, in small and Plain Patterns, all Colours	Lounge Coat, Vest, and Trousers	45	0
Worsteds, in Stripes and Checks, a large Assortment; Light and Dark Colours.	Lounge Coat, Vest, and Trousers 52 to	56	0
SHEPHERDS PLAID, in both large and small Patterns, a nice Selection.	Lounge Coat and Trousers	40	0
CHEVIOTS, a thin and fine make, in Light Colours.	Lounge Coat and Trousers	37	0
DAY or OFFICE COATS, the New Lama Cloth; beautifully cool and pleasant wear, in neat Plaids and Checks.	Lounge Coat	14	0
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In plain Colours.	Ditto	8	8
LIGHT TROUSERS, in Newest Patterns, all Colours.	Trousers Rs. 15 to	18	0

THORPE AND CO.,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING!

WATERPROOF CLOTHING!!

A LARGE STOCK of the same to hand, of different qualities and all sizes, at moderate Rates.

MONSOON CLOTHING

In all best Woollen Goods for Shirts and Suits, made to Order in the latest Style and Fashion.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT

Of steel and air-tight trunks and boxes, just received from new makers, in new designs.

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Made to the latest Regulations. All Laces and Braids on Stock for the same, and a good fit Guaranteed.

ALL NECESSARIES

Such as Hats, Helmets, Caps, Braces, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, Ties in great variety to choose from.

WHO IS YOUR TAILOR

Is often the question when a good fitting garment is seen, and the [illegible] is often

JOONAS TYE[illegible] & CO.,

11, HUMMUM-STR[illegible] FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT OF
WEBB'S ROYAL MARIONETTES,
commencing from
MONDAY, 18TH JUNE.
FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY.

One of the most unique entertainments that has ever been given may be witnessed.

NEW FANTOCCINI.
NEW CHRISTY MINSTRELS.
NEW GORGEOUS PANTOMIME.
DAZZLING TRANSFORMATION SCENES
with Lime-light effects.
Doors open at 8-30, commence at 9 p.m.

ADMISSION AS USUAL.
Seats may be secured at Messrs. Soundy & Co.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

A special afternoon performance for Schools and Families will be given on SATURDAY, 23rd June.
Doors open at 3, commencing at 3-30 p.m.
Children half price all over the house.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of 949 tons of Davison's West Hartley STEAM COALS arrived per s. s. "CHICAGO," are requested to present their Bills of Lading to the undersigned and take delivery order without delay, failing which the Captain will land the coals at Consignee's risk and expense.

FINLAY, MUIR & CO.,
Agents, s.s. "Chicago."

Bombay, 16th June, 1888.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. "CHICAGO," ARRIVED from Newcastle and Hull, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Prince's Dock.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain Dickson, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds.

After removal from the landing sheds the steamer will not be RESPONSIBLE for any damage whatever.

All CLAIMS must be presented for settlement within a FORTNIGHT of the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 15th June, 1888.

THE steamer "ROBERT HARROWING," has ARRIVED from GLASGOW, and is discharging in the Victoria Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to take delivery of their respective goods without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified, that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the steamers' surveyor, and presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise will not entertained on any consideration.

WALSH, LOVETT & CO.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS accompanied by testimonials from candidates for the Office of Assistant Conservator of the Port will be received by the undersigned up to 1 o'clock p.m. (Gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant.

Candidates must possess a certificate of competency of not lower grade than ordinary Master in the Mercantile Marine, and the appointment will be made on probation, confirmation being contingent on the Officer qualifying within reasonable time as Examiner in Navigation in the Board of Examiners and also in a colloquial knowledge in the Vernacular languages.

Salary, Rs. 300 per mensem rising (only after fully approved service) by annual increments of Rs. 50 to Rs. 400.

HENRY MORLAND, Kt., Captain I. M.,
Port Officer of Bombay.

Bombay, Port Office, 16th June, 1888.

BADHAM, PILE AND COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 18th June, 1888, at 4-30 p.m., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 24, Rampart Row, within the Fort of Bombay, for the purpose of passing the following Resolutions :—

1. That the Capital of the Company be increased to Rupees Five Lakhs by the creation of one thousand New Shares of Rupees one hundred each, to be paid up as follows, namely : Rupees twenty-five on application, and the balance by three instalments of Rupees twenty-five each at intervals of not less than one month.
2. That the holders of every four shares in the existing Capital shall be entitled to receive an allotment at par of one New Share for each such four Old Shares, provided that they apply for the same on or before the 2nd July 1888.
3. That the New Shares not applied for by the existing Shareholders, as lastly beforementioned shall be sold and disposed of by the Directors at such times and in such manner as they shall deem fit, any profit to be obtained by way of premium on such sales shall be carried to the credit of the Reserve Fund of the Company.

By order of the Board of Directors,
RICHARD PILE,
Managing Director.

Bombay, 6th June, 1888.

BADHAM, PILE AND COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.

THE FIFTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Badham, Pile and Co., Ld., will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Rampart Row, on MONDAY, the 18th June, 1888, at 4 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st March, 1888.
2. To sanction the payment of a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the place of one who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
4. To elect an Auditor for the ensuing year and fix his remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
RICHARD PILE,
Managing Director.

Bombay, 6th, June, 1888.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th to 18th June, 1888, both days inclusive.

NEUBERG'S CELEBRATED "FLOR DE JAVA" CIGARS

Not to be confounded with so-called Javas obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL "Flor de Javas."

FREE DRAUGHT,
IMPROVED SHAPE,
SPLENDID CONDITION.

COQUETAS......per 1,000	Rs. 30	per 100	Rs. 3-8
TRABUCOS	,,	,, 35	,,	,, 4-0
ROYALS	,,	,, 40	,,	,, 4-8

Possessing the specially distinctive character of the HAVANNA, with its accompanying FLAVOUR and BOUQUET, they will recommend themselves to smokers desirous of a mild, free, and fragrant Cigar.

Samples Forwarded on Application.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.
By direct Importation.
J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

THE CYCLOSTYLE.

(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)

TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab : 8½ inches by 6 inches. Will print two pages of note paper at one time.

PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.
Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office,
ALBERT BUILDINGS.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Aden Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Act, Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5 interleaved Rs. 6.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the exclusive privilege of DRAWING and RETAILING TODDY in the Bijapur District, including Tikoti Thana from 1st August, 1888, to 31st July, 1889. The privilege will include the right of importing Toddy free of duty from the Moglai into the Hungund and Sindji Talukas for sale within the said Talukas.

Tenders must be for the whole District, and must reach the Collector of Bijapur not later than noon on 2nd July, 1888. Each tender must be enclosed in a sealed packet bearing the superscription "Toddy Farm Tender" and accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in currency notes in guarantee of the *bona fide* nature of the tender.

Tenders must specify the minimum revenue on account of tree-tax guaranteed to Government for the term stated. In addition to the tree-tax the licensee will be responsible for all charges for numbering and marking trees licensed to be tapped and for the payment of interest and penalties to which he may become liable under his licence.

The tree-tax will be at the rate of Rs. 3 for each cocoa tree and at the rate of Re. 1 for each date tree and wild palm. In addition to the tree-tax a fee of one anna per tree will be levied on tapped trees standing in Government reserved or protected forests or in the beds of tanks or on the banks of canals or on waste lands in charge of the Irrigation Department, which extra fees will be credited to Irrigation or Forest Revenue.

The Acting Collector does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender, and no license will issue without the sanction of the Commissioner of Abkari.

Tenders will be opened in public at noon on 2nd July, 1888, by the Acting Collector at his office at Bijapur.

The successful tender will be required to furnish satisfactory security for the performance of the terms of the license.

Copies of the license may be seen and further particulars will be furnished on application by the Acting Collector.

E. J. EBDEN,
Acting Collector.

Bijapur Collector's Office, 16th June, 1888.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY

AUCTION SALE OF MAURITIUS SUGAR.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 18th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder, in the British I. S. N. Company's godown, on account of the concerned.

95 bags damaged Mauritius Sugar, ex s.s. Warora.

On THURSDAY, the 21st inst., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, twist, &c.—

19 cases white jaconets
5 ,, ,, mulls
7 ,, ,, shirtings
3 ,, colored prints
5 bales grey jaconets
5 ,, grey dhooties
5 ,, white and colored Handkerchiefs.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 18th June, 1888.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.

7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms.—

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 bales grey dhoties.
5 cases prints.
5 cases white shirtings.
3 cases muslins.
35 cases quarts pepsin bitter.
12 cases pints pepsin bitter.
4 cases small pints pepsin bitter.
5 cases pints pepsin liquor.
35 bales white tissue paper.
1 Blackwood show case.
1 Teak wood sliding glass-door cup board.
50 cases limejuice.
40 ,, St. Julien claret.
40 ,, St. Emilion claret.
40 ,, Rothsay whisky.
25 ,, old Scotch whisky.
1 ,, brooms and brushes.
4 ,, Eureka sauce.
2 hand sewing machines.
1 new saddle with mounting by Peat.
4 pairs of boots and 2 pairs of boot trees.
7 cases finest Neilgherry Tea "Pekoe souchong" from Culicoor nr. Estate Kotaghori, each case containing 110 lbs.
22 ,, German beer in quarts and pints.
13 ,, Lager Beer in quarts and pints.

A small consignment of black, blue, brown and fawn waterproof, Ladies' capes and Gentlemen's complete suits, sewn and taped, of different sizes and qualities.

1 New cottage Pianoforte in walnutwood case by Fr. Schmidt.

By order of the Administrator General, the effects of the late Mr. F. Lowly, consisting of iron bedstead, sofa, couch, chest-of-drawers, round table, teapoys, spoons and forks, crockery, wearing apparel, and sundry articles.

On account and at the risk of the defaulting Indenter, Hajee Arab Joosub.

R 442 L—92-5-85—3 cases woollen shawls.

On account of the concerned.

S. R. C. 2774—1 case 45 chimneys with and without paintings.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome new light victoria.
1 strong second-hand office shigram.
1 ,, ,, brougham.
1 light and strong mail-phaeton.
1 ,, ponycart.
1 English built mail phaeton by Silk & Sons.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

1 Very high caste black Arab (Aneeza) 5 years, about 14 1½, trained to harness, believed to be sound, fast, and spirited.

1 English built landau little used, light, with cut glass shutters, spring cushions and self acting spring keys.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN NEW LINE STREET, WITHOUT THE FORT.

By order of the mortgagee, and by virtue of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, bearing date the 9th day of March, 1886, and on account and risk of the mortgagors, Ramchandra Gunpatjee, Narayen Ramchander, Gujanan Ramchunder, and Anundrao Ramchander, the following property will be sold by Public Auction on the premises by Messrs. CRAWORD and Co., Auctioneers, on TUESDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 1,076 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Bombay for Pension and Tax under No. 596, and for Quit and Ground Rent under No. 1160, together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under Nos. 21, 22 and 23, formerly and now in the occupation of the said mortgagors (Ramchander Gunpatjee and others) and their tenants, situate on the north side of the New Line Street, without the Fort, in the registration sub-district of Fort, and bounded on the east by the property of Bhaoo Balset, and the property of Moroba Sewajee, on the west by the property of the late Bhawanjee Morojee, on the north partly by the property of the Lukshuman Kessowjee, and partly by the property of Ramchunder Narayen and Narayen Raghoba, and on the south by the said New Line Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Auctioneers, or to Messrs. Thakurdas, Dhuramsi and Cama, No. 23, Rampart Row, Fort, Solicitors, for the mortgagee.—Dated the 25th day of August, 1886.

On THURSDAY, the 28th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Victoria Cross Road, Byculla, the valuable and handsome carved and plain French-polished, black wood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany square Pianoforte, by Schiedmayer and Soehne, a Sewing machine on stand by Singer, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, Brussels and Persian carpets, Hink's table and hanging kerosine oil lamps, picturs, &c., the property of Captain W. SPENCER.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 18th June, 1888.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 470 of 1885.

MANOCKJEE PALLONJEE SETNA, Bombay, Parsi, residing at house No. 86, situate in Tarwady, outside the Fort ....Plaintiff.

vs.

DWARKANATH GUNPUTRAO a minor by his guardian *ad litem*, PARWATIBAI, widow of GUNPUTRAO PURSHOTUM, residing in Thakurdwar Lane, in Bombay, and JUGGONNATH ROWJEE, Executor of the Will of PURSHOTUM PANDURUNGJEE, of Bombay, deceased, Hindoo, residing at Mahim ....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the Seventh day of May, One thousand Eight hundred and Eighty-seven, the following immoveable property will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION before G. H. FARRAN, Esq., the Acting Commissioner of this Honorable Court, at his office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the fourth day of July, One thousand Eight hundred and Eighty-eight, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff, Manockjee Pallonjee, and of the abovenamed Defendants, Dwarkanath Gunputrao, a minor and Juggonnath Rowjee, Executor of the Will of Purshotum Pandurungjee or any of them in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Thakordwar lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bombay formerly in the occupation of the said Rookminibai, widow, and Gunpatrao Purshotum and their tenants, and now in the occupation of the said Parvatibai, widow, and Dwarkanath Gunpatrao and their tenants, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 39, and street Nos. 109, 111, 113 and 115, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 26 and new Survey No. 72, containing by admeasurement two hundred and sixty square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows' that is to say, on or towards the North by the said Thakordwar Lane, on or towards the South and East by the oart of Bachoobai, daughter of Janardan Abbajee, and on or towards the West by the house of the late Purshotum Pandurangjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Mr. Khunderao Morojee, Attorney for the Plaintiff abovenamed, No. 41, Meadow Street, Fort.—Dated this 5th day of May, 1888.

G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Commissioner.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA OR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.

Price, Re. 1. Postage half anna.
Copies can be had at the Bombay Gazette Office

NOTICES.

BAKER AND CONFECTIONER.

WANTED.—For the Rajputana-Malwa Railway Co-operative Association, Limited, Ajmere, a really good TRADESMAN. Applications, stating wages expected, and enclosing copies of certificates to be sent to

A. CLOSE,
Secretary.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CLOSING OF THE BYCULLA GOODS STATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that, after the end of June next, the present arrangements for receipt and despatch of Goods at, and from, the Byculla Station will CEASE.

2. Passengers, Luggage, Parcels, Horses, Carriages, and all articles carried at Passenger Coaching rates will be booked to, and from, the Byculla Station as at present.

3. All articles booked as Goods at Goods Train rates, including Grass, Hay, &c., will be received at, and despatched from, the Bombay Waree Bunder Goods Depot as heretofore.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the First of May, 1888.

THE PRINCE OF WALES PRESS COMPANY, Limited. (IN LIQUIDATION.)

NOTICE is hereby given, in pursuance of section 186 of the Indian Companies Act 1882, that a GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the above named Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. SIR CHARLES FORBES and Co., No. 1, Rampart Row, west, within the Fort of Bombay, on MONDAY, the 18th day of June, 1888, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of having an account laid before them, showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of, and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the liquidator and also of determining by extraordinary resolution the manner in which the books, accounts, and documents of the Company and of the Liquidator thereof shall be disposed of.—Dated 16th day of May, 1888.

N. J. GAMADIA,
Liquidator.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 357 of 1884.

FRAMJEE RUSTOMJEE BEHLEEPATELL, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, residing at Colbhat Road, without the Fort..............................Plaintiff.

vs.

BAI SOONABAI, widow and administratrix of RUSTOMJEE BYRAMJEE BEHLEEPATELL, BYRAMJEE RUSTOMJEE BEHLEEPATELL, both residing at Colbhat Road, BHICAIJEE, wife of CAWASJEE ASPUNDIARJEE and the said COWASJEE ASPUNDIARJEE, both residing at Frere Road, and HEERABAI, wife of RUTTONJEE BOMONJEE SHROFF, residing at Byramjee Homejee Lane in Bombay, aforesaid ....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the order made in the above suit and bearing date the fourteenth day of April one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, the following immoveable property will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION before G. H. FARRAN, Esq., the Acting Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the twenty-seventh day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff, Framjee Rustomjee Behleepatell and of the abovenamed Defendants Bai Soonabai, widow of Rustomjee Byramjee Behleepatell, Byramjee Rustomjee Behleepatell, Bhicaijee, wife of Cowasjee Aspundiarjee, Cowasjee Aspundiarjee, and Heerabai, wife of Ruttonjee Bomanjee Shroff, or any of them in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being at second Colbhat Lane, in the oart called or known by the name of Dussoowady, otherwise called Vanka Mohola, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and fifteen and seven eighteenth square yards or thereabouts in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 225, New No. 1,705, Old Survey No. 226, and New Survey No. 164, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under ward No. 3,203, and street No. 13, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the north by the property of Fakirjee Ratanjee Mistri, on or towards the south by the property of Kavasjee Kursetjee Mistri, on or towards the east by the Vanka Mohla aforesaid, and on or towards the west by the bazar called Cheera Bazar, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Soonabai and her tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the office of Messrs. NANU and HORMUSJEE, Attorneys for the fifth Defendant abovenamed at No. 30, Medows Street, Fort.—Dated this 5th day of May, 1888.

G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Commissioner.

PUNCTUALITY IS THE SOUL OF BUSINESS.

THE punctual man gets on and climbs the ladder of life. The unpunctual, the irregular, the untrustworthy man sinks to the lowest level. To become a punctual man, you must carry a reliable time-keeper. Every body cannot afford a Watch, and it is often those most anxious to get on who can afford it least. It is to supply this want that the Warterbury Watch has been invented and is manufactured. Its cost is only Rs. 8-8, and yet it is a perfect time-keeper, and as such has risen into the very highest repute in England and America. It is worn by all classes, up to the very highest. Princes, Generals, Scientists, Literarians, Civil Engineers, Electricians, all wear it. Among late purchasers we may mention—Prince Albert Victor of Wales (son of the Prince of Wales), Prince William of Prussia (who sent us an order for thirty-six "Waterburys," and wears one himself). Queen Olga of Greece, the Crown Prince of Denmark, the Sultan of Morocco, George Augustus Sala, Edmund Yates (of *The World*), G. R. Sims, Professor Jamieson (of Glasgow University), Professor Edison (the World-known Electrician), etc., etc., and over 3,50,000 are being worn by the most enlightened Englishmen in the World.

The "Waterbury," although a low-priced Watch, is not a cheap Watch. It is one of the costliest in the world. Its price is Rs. 8-8, packed in a handsome Satin-lined box; but the first "Waterbury" ever made was the product of ten years' keen study, and the experimental expenditure of many thousand of pounds, and every "Waterbury" now manufactured is the result of 500 separate operations, and the product of a factory containing costly and intricate automatic machinery to the value of THIRTY LAKHS OF RUPEES.

THE WATERBURY WATCH.
IS A
KEYLESS, DURABLE, RELIABLE, ACCURATE TIME-KEEPER.

Price, Rs. 8-8. Price, Rs. 8-8.

GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.
Repaired for one Rupee or less.
AT
ANY OF THE COMPANY'S DEPOTS.

HOW TO GET A WATERBURY.

It may be obtained from dealers in all parts of the country. From Soundy and Co., Ld., from the office of the Company, Medow Street, Bombay, or if order is sent by post to

WATERBURY, BOMBAY,
WATERBURY, CALCUTTA,
OR
WATERBURY, ALLAHABAD.

A perfect Watch timed to the minute and packed in Satin-lined box will be sent you by next mail by V. P. or Parcel post. Postage will be paid by the Company.

Insure your life by wearing a Waterbury.

The Company will pay the next of kin of any wearer of a Waterbury Watch, who may be killed (while a passenger) in an accident on any Indian Railway during 1888, the sum of One Thousand Rupees.

Clubs—Ten persons joining together and ordering ten Watches can get a reduction of one Rupee per Watch.

Chains for the Waterbury in all patterns—
Equal in appearance to Silver ... Rs. 1 4 & Rs. 2
Ditto ditto to Gold ... ,, 3 0

Head Office for India,
MEADOWS STREET, BOMBAY.
BRANCH DEPOTS AT
OLD COURT HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA,
AND
JOHNSTONE GUNGE, ALLAHABAD.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of the Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders.

Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.

Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.

The Climax Motor, &c.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines and Pumps.

WORKS AND OFFICE, MAZAGON.

CERTIFICATE.—We have been using your Eucalyptus Boiler Fluid for the last seven months with the greatest success. We are enabled now to entirely dispense with scaling our Boilers, as the Fluid keeps the interior quite clean and prevents corrosion by an inky coating on the Boiler Plates.

It is the Best Composition for the prevention of Scale in Boilers we know of, after several trials with other Fluids extending over a practice of twenty years.

J. MUNRO,
Engineer and Manager,
Bombay Saw Mills Company, Ld.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

HAMILTON & CO.

Established under the auspices of Government A.D., 1808.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Corner Church Gate Street, Fort.
JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS
IN ORDINARY TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

SILVERWARE.

ARTICLES SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION.

Silver Cigarette Cases	...from Rs. 30 to Rs.	53
Silver Cigar Cases	... ,, ,, 63 to ,,	115
Silver Card Cases	... ,, ,, 42 to ,,	63
Silver Tobacco Boxes...	... ,, ,, 50 to ,,	54
Silver Snuff Boxes	...each ,, 27	
Silver Powder and Puff Boxes	,, 36 to ,,	51
Silver Match Boxes	...from ,, 9 to ,,	22
Silver Box with Comb	,, 16	
Silver Box with Finger Diary	,, 16	
Silver Whistle, Match Box, Pencil, Knife combined	,, 36	
Silver Fish Vinaigrettes	...each ,, 35	
Silver Mounted Figer Claw Stamp Boxes...	...each ,, 13	
Silver Match Box, Watch and Purse combined ...	,, 100	

Silver Muffineers, Salt Cellar's, Napkin Rings, Spirit Flasks, Photograph Frames, Mirrors, Card Baskets, Inkstands, Fruit Spoons, Minu Stands, Ash Trays, Call Bells, Salad Servers, Goblets, Cups, Claret Jugs, Cruet Frames, &c.

SILVER TROWELS.

For Laying Foundation Stones with Curved Ivory Handles fitted in handsome cases, Rs. 131, 149, 153, and 156 cash.

SILVER ADDRESS CASES

We keep two or three in stock, but they generally have to be made to order, priced, upwards, from Rs. 150. Bamboo's, Silver mounted, as address Cases, in various tasteful and emblematical styles, we supply at from, upwards, Rs. 100.

SPECIAL SHIRTINGS FOR PRESENT SEASON.

WE have pleasure in announcing the arrival of our latest Novelties in Shirtings, and we have now on inspection the most extensive Selection in Bombay. We guarantee a perfect fitting, durable Shirt, and superiority in workmanship.

All Long Cloth, for wear under uniform, ...	½ dozen	Rs.	21
All Long Cloth, for wear with Linen Cuffs	,,	,,	24
Fine Long Cloth, Pure Linen Fronts and Cuffs	,,	,,	30
Fine Long Cloth, Pure Linen Collars attached	,,	,,	33
Fine Long Cloth, Extra Fine Linen Cuffs, Fronts and Bands	,,	,,	33
Fine Long Cloth, Extra Fine Linen Cuffs, Collars attached	,,	,,	36
French Cambric Shirts, Newest Designs, Fast Colours, Collars on	,,	,,	33
Best Oxford Shirts, Specialities (300 Patterns), Collars on	,,	,,	36
Satin Oxford Shirts, Bold Stripes and Checks, Collars on	,,	,,	39
Spun Silk Shirts (most comfortable), Collars on	,,	,,	72
Stockingette (cool, close fitting and elastic), Collars on	,,	,,	54
Silk and Wool, White and Coloured, delightfully cool material, well shrunk	,,	,,	54
Summer Flannel (Shrunk), white and neat Patterns	,,	,,	54
Tropical Flannel, unshrinkable, very cool and durable	,,	,,	42

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,

SHIRT-MAKERS AND HOSIERS,
BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,

WATCH MANUFACTURERS
AND
WHOLESALE WATCH SUPPLIERS
OFFER NOW THE WHOLE STOCK OF THEIR

NON-KEYLESS WATCHES

REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT.

N.B.—At a Meeting of the Directors of the above Company, on the 22nd March, it was resolved that the stock of their Key-winding Gold and Silver Watches should be offered to the Public at a reduction of 20 per cent. with the exception of their McCabe's Gold Watches, on which they allow 10 per cent. only.

This concession will, no doubt, induce intending Purchasers to obtain a good Watch at a very low price.

To Mofussil Constituents—we shall be glad to send a few Watches to select from on being informed of the approximate value.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED
WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned :—

Duc de Montebello Champagne, Qts...Rs. 38 per doz.
do. do. Pints...Rs. 40 per case of 2 dozen.

FROM BRUDER KLEINOSCHEG, GRAZ.

Extra dry Pale Styrian Champagne...qts. Rs. 30 per doz.
Dry Burgundy Red Champagne.......qts. Rs. 30 ,,
Dry Pale Muscat Champagne ....qts. Rs. 30 ,,

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

WHISKIES AND CLARETS.

specially selected and shipped by
MESSRS. BLANDY BROTHERS & CO.,
OF LONDON.

SCOTCH WHISKY.

	Per dozen Qts. Rs. a.	Per dozen Pts. Rs. a.
The "Golden Eagle" Brand, Pattison, Elder & Co's.	23 8	
The "Lochgorm" Highland Whisky, Ross & Cameron's	25 0	
The "Gordon" Highland Whisky, in square bottle, Pattison, Elder & Co.'s	6 0	
CLARETS.		
Medoc	14 0	12 0
St. Julien	16 0	8 0
Larose, ...	0 1	9 0

SUBJECT TO 5 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, etc.

R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO.,
APOLLO HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
CHAMPAGNE.		
Eugene Cliquot Extra	Rs. 51 0	...
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'Or	,, 53 0	56 0
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	,, 52 0	Rs. 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	,, 60 0	,, 63 0
STILL HOCKS. From G. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE. SUPPLIERS TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	,, 16 0	,, 19 0
Niersteiner	,, 19 0	,, —
Leibfrauenmilch	,, 21 0	,, 24 0
Steinwein	,, 21 0	,, ...
Hochheimer Berg	,, 25 0	,, 28 0
Rudesheimer	,, 25 0	,, —
Marcobrunner	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Johanisberger	,, 35 0	,, —
FRENCH WHITE WINES. From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Sauterne	Rs. 20 0	...
PORT WINES. From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.		
Good Old Red Port	Rs. 19 0	...
Fine ,, ,, ...	,, 22 0	—
Superior ,, ,, ...	,, 26 0	...
Most Superior Old Red Port	,, 30 0	—
Most Particular Reserved Old Port.....	,, 36 0	—
Extra Old Pale Invalid	,, 42 0	—
CLARETS. From MESSRS. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Franda	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
Medoc	,, 10 8	—
Les Canons	,, 16 0	18
Chateau Grand Lebrun	,, 18 0	—
Chateau Leoville	,, 19 0	...
Chateau Le Roc St. Estephe	,, 21 0	—
From MUNZER & FILS.		
Haut Canon	15 0	—
Margaux Medoc	,, 17 0	—
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Cru de Barreyre	,, 16 0	...
From FRANZ SCARVASY.		
Carlowitz	Rs. 13 0	,, 15 0
From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.		
St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. ...	Rs. 14 0
,, Red Bar	,, 12 0	,, 14
Chateau Larose	20 0	,,
BRANDY.		
H. Montroc's ***	,, 18 0	..
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy......	Rs. 21 0	
A. Doignon Fils & Co.	,, 23 0	
Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules	,, 30 0	
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne.....	,, 35 0	
Charles Lervoire, very old Brandy ***	,, 37 0	
BURGUNDY. From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Chambertin	,, 28 0	
WHISKY.		
Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. 24 8	
,, ,, *	,, 22 8	
Cairndhu Blend	,, 18 0	

BEER.		Per doz. pts.
Bavarian Beer	6 0	..
Bass & Co's. Light Bitter Ale by Stone & Son	Rs. 6 0	4 6
Anton Dreher's Vienna Beer	,, 6 0	,, 4 0
Marburg's Pilsener Beer	,, 5 4	,, 3 4
ITALIAN WINES.		
Vino Barbera	14 0	..
SUNDRIES.		
French Vermouth	Rs. 15 0	—
Italian do. Finest	,, 18 0	,,
Finest Kummel	,, 30 0	...
Chartreuse, Yellow	,, 63 0	...
Swiss Cheese in tins from lbs.2½ to 3¼.	0 11	per lb.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

Danish Butter, finest ....per 1 lb. tin Rs. 1 0

FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.	Large Tins Rs.	Small Tins Re.
Asparagus	Rs. ...	Re. ...
Celery	,, ...	,, 0 10
French Beans	,, ...	,, ..
Peas for Soup	,, —	,, 0 10
Young Carrots	,, —	,, 0 10
Spinage in Water	,, —	,, 0 10
Mushrooms	,, ..	,, 0 12
White Cabbage	,, ...	,, 0 12
Small Sausages	,, ...	,, 1 6
Smoked Sausages	,, —	,, 1 6
Liver Sausages	,, ..	,, 1 4

TERMS—

Net cash, no discount.

No order for less than one original package of Wines, Beer, &c., (provisions excepted) will be executed.

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts, not paid monthly.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Marine Street.

Bombay, 15th June, 1888.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Esplanade Road Fort.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Prince of Wales Press Co., 3 p.m.
Badham, Pile and Company.
Novelty Theatre, Webb's Royal Marionettes, 9 p.m.
Band, 4th Bombay Rifles, Yacht Club, evening.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived—On the 15th :—Charan Wattana (barque), from Bangkok. On the 16th :—Colaba (s), from Rangoon ; Robert Harrowing (s), Glasgow. Yesterday :—Pachumba (s), from Kurrachee ; and Deccan (s), China.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed on the 16th :—Busheer (s), for Marmagoa ; Eden Hall (s), Marseilles ; Clan Sinclair (s), Liverpool ; and Canara (s), Calcutta and Coast Ports. Yesterday :—Oxford (s), for Antwerp ; Sarah (s), Port Said ; and Principia (s), Havre. To-day :—Pemba (s), for Karachi and Persian Gulf.

The Anthropological Society of Bombay.—The usual monthly meeting will be held in the Society's Rooms, 6, Apollo Street, Fort, at 5-30 p.m., on Wednesday, the 27th instant, when the following papers will be read :—(1) "On Anthropological Researches and the Vernaculars," by Mr. Hardevram Nanabhai Vakil. (2) Miscellaneous Notes.

Drowned.—An inquest was held by the coroner on Saturday, at Colaba, touching the death of Rajanna Sayenna, a Hindoo lad, aged 11 years. At about 9 o'clock that morning, deceased, while drawing water from a well near the new barracks at Colaba, accidentally fell in and was drowned before any assistance could be rendered. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded.

Alleged Effects of an Assault.—A Hindoo, named Bhicka Babajee, in the service of a newspaper office, was found lying on Hornby Road, at about 9 o'clock, on Friday night, with his right shoulder bone fractured and a wound on his left temple. The man was removed by the police to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he is at present. The injured man accuses an ex-policeman of having assaulted him.

Theft of Opium.—Tulseyram-Dewram was charged on Saturday, by Inspector Hack, before Mr. Crawley-Boevey, with stealing eleven-and-a-half tolas of opium from an opium warehouse. While leaving the warehouse a sepoy suspected his movements, and on searching his person the opium was found in his possession. The prisoner, pleading guilty, was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 30, with an alternative of a month's imprisonment.

Music at the Yacht Club.—The Band of the 4th Bombay Rifles will play the following programme at the Yacht Club this evening, weather permitting :—

March	Joseph My Benjamin	Neuzerling.
Quadrille	Commerce	Kuhner.
Valse	Thine Alone	Meisler.
Entr' Acte	(No. 2) Rosamunde	Schubert.
Valse	With the Stream	Marzials.
Selection	Patience	Sullivan.
Galop	Sans Souci	Ascher.

Fatal Accident.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of Dajee Abajee, a carpenter, aged 25 years. On the 8th ultimo, while deceased was at work on the first floor of a house that was being repaired at Colaba, a portion of the wall of the second storey suddenly fell on him, fracturing his spine. He died at 5 o'clock yesterday morning. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

Residents at the Napier Hotel, Poona.—The residents at the Napier Hotel, Poona, during the past week, included :—Sir Oliver St. John, Mr. and Mrs. J. McLeod Campbell, Major and Mrs. Watson, Captain and Mrs. T. Bayley, Captain G. A. Lye, Lieut. and Mrs. Walker, R. A., Captain and Mrs. Legh, Lieutenant R. Gordon, Mrs. and Miss Hojel, Miss Clough, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. R. Spencer, Mr. W. Todd, Mr. W. H. Paterson, Mr. J Swallow, Mr. H. Dunlop, Mr. A. Ackland, Mrs. and the Misses Brunton, Mrs. (Colonel) Tweedie, Mrs. Hight, Mr. and Mrs. C. Marcks, Mr. and Mrs. Hoar, Mr. R. J. Davis, Lieutenant W. F. Newnham, Mr. D. Gauntlett, Lieutenant Humphrys, Mrs. Catania Mrs. Stanyon, Miss Prim, Misses Bayley, Captain and Mrs. Dixon, Lieutenant and Mrs. C. G. Oldfield.

Disturbance at a Place of Worship.—Mr. Roughton, of the firm of Messrs. Tobin and Roughton, appeared on Saturday before Mr. Crawley-Boevey and filed an information on behalf of Curson Moolsey, charging Moosa Hoosein and nine other Mahomedans with assault. The complainant is an assistant to the headman of one of the Khoja sects. Sometime in June he went to his Jamatkhana, which is situated in Chinchbundar, one of the rooms of which is set apart for religious purposes. While he was in that room, the defendants, it was alleged, entered it with their boots on and with sticks in their hands. They commenced striking one of the Khojas who was at prayer, and on being remonstrated with by others, they too were roughly handled. Under these circumstances the complainant asked for summonses, which were granted.

Juvenile Offenders.—A Hindoo lad, named Dinanath Hiralal, was charged on Saturday, before the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, with stealing bangles belonging to a little school-girl. The accused is said to be a pupil of the Money School, at Kalbadevi. A few days ago, as the girl was on her way to school, she was stopped by Dinanath, who removed the ornaments from her hand. He was arrested on Friday last by a police sepoy, and on being placed before the Magistrate, he pleaded guilty. He was sentenced to receive fifteen stripes.—Another lad, named Janardan, was also placed before the Magistrate on a charge of having in his possession a silver bangle, which he failed to account for. Constable McCormack, who was in charge of the case, said he had reason to believe that the prisoner had removed it from the hand of a child. Prisoner admitted the truth of the charge, and the Magistrate adjourned the case to enable the police to make further enquiries and find out the owner if possible.

A Murderous Assault.—A Hindoo woman, named Sonee, and her sister, Jannee, living at Gowlee Mohola, had recently embraced the Mahomedan religion. The former was in the keeping of a Kojah named Dathoo Morjee, a parched grain shopkeeper, who also lived in the same house as the two women. On Thursday last, about midnight, the woman, Sonee, it appears, came out of her room accompanied by her sister, when Dathoo at once pounced upon her with a clasp knife, with intent to cut her nose, and during the struggle he inflicted several wounds about her person. Her sister, Jannee, coming to her rescue, also sustained two severe cuts, one across the chin and another on her breast. In the meantime an alarm was raised, when Dathoo dragged Sonee into her room and bolted the door and again commenced to assault her with the knife. The woman, however, managed to release herself from her assailant, and ran out of the room screaming, when the police came on the scene. The assailant seeing this endeavoured to escape by jumping out of a window on the second storey, but in doing so he fell into the gutter on the public road, when he was at once arrested. The clasp knife was found lying by the side of the bed in the room with fresh stains of blood on it. The injured woman and her sister were both removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where they are at present. The assailant, who too sustained some serious injuries by jumping out of the window, was also taken to the same hospital, where he is detained under a police guard. The reason for this murderous assault, it is alleged, was that Dathoo and Sonee were not living on amicable terms of late, and that he frequently failed to provide her with the necessaries of life, which eventually led to their separation. On engaging herself as a chunam pounder to a stone mason, he became jealous and sought to revenge himself.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA CRICKET SEASON.

The following matches have been arranged for the 1888 cricket season :—

Saturday,	June	23 ...	Eleven v. Twenty-two.
„	„	30 ...	ditto (contd.)
„	July	7 ...	Volunteer Club.
„	„	14 ...	Civil v. Military.
„	„	21 ...	Hindu C. C.
Friday	„	27 ...	Parsees.
Saturday	„	28 ...	
Friday,	Aug.	10 ...	Poona, at Poona.
Saturday	„	11 ...	
„	„	18 ...	Civil v. Military (return).
*Tuesday	„	21 ...	4th King's Own Regiment.
Wednesday	„	22 ...	
* „	„	29 ...	Volunteer Club (return).
Saturday,	Sept.	1 ...	Hindu C. C. (return).
*Monday	„	10 ...	G. I. P. Railway C. C.
* „	„	17 ...	Parsees (return).
*Tuesday	„	18 ...	

Poona Return, date not fixed.

*Public holidays.

EDUCATION IN MAHUVA, BHAVNAGAR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MAHUVA, June 12.

The monotony of this town, which is in importance second only to Bhavnagar in the State, was lately relieved by two noteworthy occurrences. The first was an interesting ceremony of distributing prizes to the deserving Mahomedan boys and girls attending the different schools of the town. In the evening of the 4th instant, a meeting for this purpose was held at the bungalow of Mr. Manjibhai Nathubhai. Mr. T. B. Sethna, Chief Superintendent of the Bhavnagar Police, who is on a short visit here, was requested to preside. The large gathering included all the officers, leading merchants and other gentlemen of the town. Mr Manjibhai Nathubhai, a rich and enlightened Mahomedan gentleman, availing himself of the visit of the Educational Inspector, N. D., voluntarily came forward, in 1883, to give away in prizes a liberal sum of Rs. 100 annually for a period of five years. But the community has not profited by the liberality ; yet his interest in the cause of education generally is unabated. The gentleman also encourages poor and deserving Hindu boys by awarding them prizes.

The proceedings were opened by the reading of a short report by the head-master of the English school, who, on behalf of the Educational Department, appropriately acknowledged the unique liberality of Mr. Manjibhai, at the same time alluding to the magnanimity of his Highness the Maharaja Saheb in maintaining the educational institutions of the town. The report having been read, a programme of recitations was capitally gone through by some of the schoolboys and girls. The elocutionary power of Master Bhakubhai, a bright lad, the son of a wealthy merchant, was admirable. Mr. Sethna then distributed the prizes. About 800 boys and girls were also treated to sweetmeats by the same gentleman. The president then addressed a few remarks to the audience, congratulating them on the educational progress of the town and holding up Mr. Manjibhai's example for the emulation of other wealthy gentlemen. A distribution of *pangolab* brought the proceedings of the evening to a close.

The second event in the annals of the town was the holding of a long postponed general meeting of the members and subscribers of the Native Library, in the Gopnathjee's Temple, at 5 o'clock, in the evening of the 10th instant, under the presidency of Mr. Hariprasad, the Vahivatdar. Mr. P. B. Sethna, Police Superintendent of Bhavnagar, was also requested to be present. The honorary secretary of the library, Mr. Nichhabhai P. Desai, read an interesting report, which shows that the condition of the library is day by day improving since he took charge of it. Yet it will require some time before the people can be fully interested in an institution like this. Not being self supporting it is assisted by the Bhavnagar Darbar. It is hoped that his Highness the Maharaja Saheb will settle an annual grant upon the institution. After the initiatory proceeding had been performed by the honorary secretary, Dr. Dhanjishah, who is a member of the managing committee of the library, drew the attention of the meeting to the unsatisfactory condition and number of the library books and articles of furniture that were purchased eleven years ago when the library was first established. He proposed that a subscription list be circulated. Messrs. Manjibhai and Parekh seconded the proposal. A list was then circulated and a sum was subscribed on the spot, with which the required articles of furniture and a few useful books will be purchased. Among the donors were Mr. Manjibhai, Mr. Sethna, the Vahivatdar, the Mahajan, Gopnathjee, Dr. Dhanjishah, Messrs. Ratilal Manilal, Mohendas Durlabhdas, Harakhji Khodidas, Lavji Bhanji and others. Another important proposal, which was unanimously carried out, was the appointment of Mr. Ratilal Prabhashanker Oza to the vice-presidentship of the library. The Vahivatdar, who takes great interest in educational matters, and Mr. Sethna, who gave a good donation to the library, were highly thanked by the meeting on the motion of Mr. Manjibhai.

Mr. Sethna then addressed a few words to the meeting. He alluded to the disinterested exertions of the honorary secretary for promoting the welfare of the institution, said that the importance of an unsectarian institution like the General Library and Reading Room could not be underrated, and exhorted the different *Shettias* to give pecuniary aid to it. Mr. Sethna's remarks terminated the proceedings, and the meeting dispersed.

CHOLERA AT DHANDHUKA.

A correspondent writes to us :—

It is now almost a month since cholera made its appearance in this district and especially in this town. During this period there have been fifty cases of cholera in this town, out of which only eleven proved fatal. While the epidemic is doing its worst in many of the neighbouring quarters, it is fortunate for our town it is less fatal here than anywhere else.

During the outbreak the exertions of Mr. Baboorao Narayan, Hospital Assistant, in charge of Dhandhuka Dispensary, have been most praiseworthy. He has spared no pains to check the growth of the disease. His treatment of patients suffering from cholera, his judicious administration of medicines, and his indefatigable labour in visiting the patients even at unseasonable hours and under the scorching heat are all worthy of the highest eulogium. As the epidemic is now almost entirely extirpated I take this opportunity to express the public feeling of Dhandhuka.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

Simla, June 16.—The barometer has fallen, except in Orissa, South Bengal and Burma. The fall increases in amount northwards and exceeds tenth of an inch at Jeypore and Peshawar. The area of the lowest measure has moved to north-west and now extends along the foot of the hill from Patna to Bareilly. Southerly winds have set in over Bengal and reduced the temperature. Westerly winds continue in Central India and the North-West Provinces, but are weaker. The air is very dry over the whole of Upper and Central India ; rain is due to Bombay. The current has fallen in same areas as yesterday ; showers have fallen in Burma, Assam and Coast Districts and Bengal. The weather is very dry and the skies cloudless in Behar, the North-West Provinces, the Punjab and Central India.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Colaba. In. cts.
Previously registered.	4 6	4 44	4 3	5 88
June 16, Saturday ...	0 0	0 35	1 10	0 23
„ 17, Sunday ...	0 5	0 1	0 5	......
Total..	4 11	4 80	5 18	6 11
Total corresponding of date last year...	18 62	19 3	16 88	19 69

Never until now has London had an opportunity of enjoying an entertainment so extravagantly comic, so exquisitely absurd, as the amazing puppet-show, in which some 260 mechanical figures take part, and the *repertoire* of which comprises three operas, three "grand spectacles," half-a-dozen spectacular ballets, and as many farcical pieces played in dumb-show.

The ill-luck which Mr. Kelly Maitland, well-known on the Indian turf, has experienced in Australia still seems to continue. We learn from the Australian papers that on 3rd May he was riding Ishmael a canter on the Caulfield course, and while on the track the Tasmanian Quicklight galloped past him. This caused Ishmael to start off and the girths breaking, Mr. Maitland threw himself off and broke his sound leg near the knee. It is only a short time ago that while riding in a race at Ararat he was thrown and broke one of his legs. This had only just got right, when the other leg was broken, and Mr. Maitland will now have to lay up again for some time.

Herr Palisa announces the discovery of the 278th minor planet (of the twelfth magnitude), on the morning of the 17th May. The position at ten minutes after one a.m. was : Right ascension, 16h. 21min. 8sec. ; declination, 21deg. 35min. 12sec. south (the former diminishing 56sec. and the latter 1min. daily).

WELLS' HAIR BALSAM.

If gray, restores to original color. An elegant dressing, softens and beautifies. No oil nor grease. A Tonic Restorative. Stops hair coming out ; strengthens, cleanses, heals scalp.

SKINNY MEN.

"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Debility. At chemists and druggists. —Cooper, Madon & Co. (Limited), Sole Agents, Bombay.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 1st JUNE.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Clyde, Captain W. D. Mudie, with the English mails of the 1st June, arrived in harbour at 9 o'clock last night. The following is the list of passengers :—

From London.

Lt-Col and Mrs Hore
Col Watson
Mr H M Gibbs
Mr E Longe
Mr A Sayer
Mr H Harwood
Mr R Harwood
Mr G Houghton
Mr Barlow
Mr G Dove
Mrs Hill and infant
Mrs Miles and infant
Mrs Cates, infant, and child
Mrs Walsh and child
Mrs G Teil
Miss E Bassett
Miss Dulling
Surg-Major Churchill.
Surg J and Mrs Stevenson
Surg J S Edge

From Gibraltar.—Rev Alvares

From Brindisi.

Mr E A Barnes
Mr C Cavendish
Mr F Reid
Mr A S Hamilton
Mr T Harris
Mr G W Place
Mr E H May
Mr McKellar
Mr S Dragoon, wife and two children
Genl Channer
Capt Hanwell

From Aden.—Mr and Mrs Muncherjee and two infants.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 26TH MAY TO 1ST JUNE INCLUSIVE).

The Prince of Wales returned to London on Sunday evening from Berlin.

The King of Sweden arrived yesterday at Plymouth.

The House of Commons reassembled yesterday after the Whitsuntide recess. After a number of questions had been disposed of, the House went into Committee of Supply, when many subjects were discussed.

Mr. Gladstone, M.P., addressing a party of visitors at Hawarden on Saturday, condemned the Government scheme for compensating holders of public-house licences, but added that the Liberal Unionists would probably support the Government in order to defeat Home Rule.

Mr. J. Chamberlain, M.P., in opening a new Board School at Birmingham on Friday, declared himself an advocate of free education, and asserted that the demand for aid from the rates for voluntary schools in addition to the grants after inspection would never be assented to.

Mr. J. Chambralain, M.P., presided at the opening meeting of the Birmingham Liberal Unionist Association on Monday, and declared that it was necessary to support the present Government so long as Mr. Gladstone persisted in his Irish separatist policy.

Mr. J. Chamberlain, M.P., replying on Tuesda to a deputation of licence-holders, declared that he adhered to his view that when a lawful trade ws interfered with by the Legislature compensation ws a necessary act of justice.

A meeting was held on Monday at the London Chamber of Commerce, at which Lord C. Beresford, M.P., presided, and Admiral Phipps Hornby delivered an address on "The defence of merchant ships in case of war."

Mr. John Bright, M,P., is seriously ill at Rochdale, and was unable to be present at the Birmingham Liberal Unionist meeting. Yesterday morning's report is more favourable, and after a temporary depression his strength has increased.

Sir Robert Loder, formerly M.P, for Shoreham, died on Monday, aged 65. Admiral W. Gore Jones died on Monday, aged 62. Colonel Pryse, who was for some years M.P. for Cardiganshire, died suddenly on Tuesday. Mr. W. L. Birkbeck, Q.C., Master of Downing College, Cambridge, and Downing Professor of English Laws, died on Friday, aged 81. Mr. R. F. Campbell, M.P., for Ayr Burghs, died on Sunday. aged 57.

Cricket matches between the Australians and Lancashire ended in favour of the county by 23 runs, Middlessex won by nine wickets against Yorkshire, Surrey beat Derbyshire by an innings and six runs, Warwickshire beat Leicestershire by an innings and 131 runs, and Gloucestershire beat Kent by 75 runs. The match between the Australians and Gentlemen of England was drawn unfinished.

The Derby Stakes at Epsom were won on Wednesday by the Duke of Portland's colt, Ayrshire, beating Crowberry and seven other horses.

Mr. Gladstone and the Earl of Derby have replied to communications respecting the Channel Tunnel in terms approving of the scheme.

A meeting of Welsh landowners and others was held on Tuesday at Dolgelly, when it was resolved to address the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the subject of the claims of the Crown in respect of gold mines in Wales.

A fire broke out on Wednesday morning in a large drapery establishment in the Edgwareroad, and five young women were burnt to death, four others being injured.

A man who, it is supposed, attempted to alight from a train passing through Silecroft Station on Friday, was killed by an express train.

A young man was murdered on Thursday night week in the Regent's-park by one of a gang of men who attacked him without provocation. Several men have been arrested and two have surrendered themselves.

A man named Clements, living at Bristol, on Wednesday week inflicted dangerous injuries on his wife and then killed himself. The tragedy was only discovered on Sunday.

A superintendent of police at Durham was shot dead yesterday by a dismissed officer, who immediately blew out his own brains.

The magistrates at Ware have fined six members of the Salvation Army 5s. each for holding meetings in the streets.

A young woman who had a shooting stall at a fair near Cardiff was shot dead by a customer, who fired as she passed before the mark.

The County and City of Dublin have been declared under the Crimes Act, whereby a resident magistrate may hold an inquiry with reference to offences of which sworn informations are made.

At a meeting of the Liberal Union of Ireland, held on Tuesday, two English members of Parliament, Messrs. Wodehouse and Craig Sellar, delivered addresses in opposition to Home Rule.

The Roman Catholic Bishop of Limerick, referring to a projected demonstration to be held on Sunday last, declared it to be the duty of priests and people to obey the Pope's decree, and he added that it was politically unwise to adopt a plan that had been condemned by Mr. Parnell and Mr. Gladstone.

A number of meetings were held on Sunday in the south and west of Ireland. At Limerick, Mr. O'Brien, M.P., denounced the Bishop and justified the Plan of Campaign and boycotting. Mr. Dillon, M.P., spoke at Kildare, Mr. J. Redmond, M.P., at Wexford, and Mr. Mayne, M.P., at Clonmel.

M. Tisza, the Hungarian Premier, on Friday, in replying to a question in the Chamber, said he could not advice Hungarians to take part in the Paris Exhibition next year, on account of the unsettled condition of France.

M. Tisza's speech has excited great indignation in Paris, and explanations have been asked for by the French Government. The Russian papers regard M. Tisza's speech as an incitement, at the instance of Germany, to provoke France.

The rigorous passport system about to be adopted in Alsace-Lorraine is a subject of bitter comment in Paris. The German press say that their Government desires to restrict as much as possible intercourse between French and German. It is not expected, however, that the French Government will make passport reprisals, and arrangements are being considered to enable the Eastern mails from France to avoid transit through Alsace.

The Transcaspian Railway was opened on Sunday to Samarcand, a distance of 900 miles, and telegraphic communication with Europe was established.

The Emperor Frederick continues to improve in strength, and on Tuesday he witnessed a parade of the infantry brigade under the command of the Crown Prince.

Intelligence from Warsaw, received at Vienna, says that Extraordinary exertions are being made in the military clothing departments, and that a special commission has been appointed to consider the means of provisioning the 500,000 men required to garrison the Polish fortresses.

A demonstration was made on Sunday in the Cemetery of Pere la Chaise, in Paris, to commemorate the Commune of 1871. Some violent speeches were made in which General Boulanger was denounced. This led to a riot in which several persons were wounded.

The United States Senate resolved on Tuesday to discuss the Fisheries Treaty in open session, and Mr. Frye opened the debate in a very bitter speech against the Treaty.

Mr. Blaine has written a letter positively declining to be nominated as the Republican candidate for the Presidency.

General Sheridan, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Army, is suffering from heart disease, and his death is expected shortly.

The New South Wales Ministry have resolved to appeal to the Privy Council in London against the decision of the Supreme Court in Sydney authorising Chinese to land on payment of the poll-tax.

TO THE DEAF.

A 132 page Illustrated Book on Deafness, Noises in the Head how cured at your homes. Price 6 annas, Address Dr. Nicholson, 5, Old Court House Street. Calcutta.

THE COMPANIES ACTS.

One of the most important features in the Bill to amend the Companies Acts, brought in to the House of Commons by Mr. James Maclean and others, says the *Law Times*, is the batch of provisions relating to the prospectuses of companies proposed to be affected by the Bill.

These provisions (which are for the most part entirely new to company law) should they become law, will, it further says, be of undoubted benefit to the investing public ; but there are yet points on which they still leave something to be desired. Clause 23 provides that it shall not be lawful for any person to issue a prospectus containing an invitation to subscribe to capital of any company before such company shall have been provisionally registered. No penalty is, however, prescribed for non-compliane with this clause, which has the appearance of being a mere *brutum fulmen*. Clause 24 provides that every prospectus shall contain particulars under penalty of being deemed fraudulent on the part of the promoters, directors, trustees or officers of the company, who shall have knowingly issued the same, as regards any person applying for any capital of the company on the faith of such prospectus, unless such person shall have had notice of the omitted particulars. Among the particulars to be disclosed are the names, addresses and occupations of the vendors of the property to be acquired by the company, and whether the vendors are owners or have acquired the same for the purpose of transfers to the company. The dates and names of the parties to and the material contents of every contract made before the issue of the prospectus, or by any promoter, director, or trustee where the contract is to be carried into effect out of the company's funds or is for the benefit of such promoter, director, or trustee, are to be disclosed.

This is somewhat similar in terms to sec. 38 of the Companies Act 1887, which, however, does not require the material parts of the contract to be set out in the prospectus, and is rather looser in its description of the contracts to be disclosed. Nothing is said as to the effect of a declaration in the prospects to the effect that persons applying for shares shall be deemed to have waived compliance with the clause —a declaration as to the validity of which some difference of opinion exists. Possibly the prospectus may be so drawn as to give notice of any undisclosed contract as an "omitted particular." It is required that a copy of the memorandum of association, with the names and addresses of the parties signing the same, and the number of shares agreed to be taken, be disclosed. A statement must be made of the names of all persons who have contracted for or shall have become entitled to receive any commission, brokerage, or agency charges in reference to or contingent upon the formation of the company or the subscription for or issuing of any of its capital and the amount thereof, and whether payable by the vendors or the company. It is conceived that this cannot include commissions paid to brokers sending in applications for shares on behalf of clients, though they appear to be within the letter of the clause.

A statement must further be made of the proportion (such proportion not being less than half) of the capital offered for subscription which is required as a minimum to be subscribed ; and Clause 25 provides that no application for allotment of any capital in pursuance of the prospectus shall be binding on the applicant, unless the *bona fide* subscription at the time of such allotment of capital amount to at least the proportion of the total amount of such capital stated in the prospectus, and if no such proportion be so stated to the whole amount of such capital as shall be offered in such prospectus ; and no allotment shall be binding unless made within two months from the date of the issue of the prospectus or within 28 days of the date of the delivery of the application for such capital. Clause 26 is presumably inserted with a view to protect applicants from bogus allotments. It provides that, within seven days after the making of any allotment of any share, &c., or other capital, the company shall cause to be printed and sent to every allottee a list of the names and addresses of all the allottees of such capital. This clause is hardly satisfactory. As in the case of Clause 23 no penalty attaches to the omission to send the printed list, nor to the sending of one that is false or fraudalent, and and it is hard to see the remedy which any party aggrieved by any action of the company under the clause is entitled to. The clause does not provide that the amounts allotted need be shown, though this is obviously of importance. Clause 27 deals with the proportion to be paid on application for and allotment of shares in limited companies which is to be in the case of application for shares, a sum equal to at least one-tenth of the nominal value of the shares applied for, and, in the case of allotment, such further sum as will amount with that already paid to 20 per cent. of the nominal value of the shares allotted. The Bill makes no provision for the filing of the prospectus, or for its being signed by the parties by whom it is issued, although the inconvenience of the want of some such provisions has often been felt. The labour and responsibility of forming and floating companies will be enormously increased by the provisions of this Bill, and it will be a matter of considerable nicety to prepare a prospectus which will not be liable to be "deemed fraudulent" on the part of the persons issuing the same.

The Government of India have decided that, without special sanction, no officer of Government may receive furlough allowances while drawing pay or allowances from another employer, and further that no officer whose services has been lent to another employer can take leave or obtain leave allowances from Government unless he actually quits his employment for the period of such leave. This ruling applies, of course, mainly to engineers in the Public Works Department who take service temporarily in Native States or with private companies. It will only apply to employment in India. An officer who really takes furlough to Europe can employ himself as he chooses.

A contemporary learns from London that a decision, with regard to the future of the Oudh and Rohilkund Line, has at last been arrived at, and that, in accordance with one of the earliest proposals with regard to it, the view taken—the Government of India sharing that view—is that the traffic of the Oudh system, which is in process of steady expansion, is capable, under different arrangements, of more rapid development. But as no company would enter into a working agreement based on such a theoretic estimate, nor could the State consent to give away the chance of the estimate being realised, it is thought desirable that the question should be set at rest by a period of Government control. Eventually, no doubt, the Oudh system will become subject to the prevailing policy and be made over to a company to work.

The Government of India has forwarded a copy of the letter of the Indian Association regarding the coolie question in Assam to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and the Chief Commissioner in Assam, with a request that an enquiry may be made into the allegations therein made. If necessary, the Government of India is fully prepared to appoint a Special Commission to investigate the working of the Assam coolie laws. The letter of the Indian Association is careful to deal with statistics two years old. The later returns show that the mortality among coolies was much less than that mentioned in the letter, and also that the relations between planters and coolies were much improved.

At Thursday's meeting of the Calcutta Municipal meeting Mr. Symmons put a series of questions in respect to the water-supply. The replies were to the effect that the new Halliday Street reservoir, which will add four million gallons to the supply, together with four new engines at the head works at Phulta would be ready by the end of the rains, and that the supply will then be nominally twenty million gallons, but really twenty-one or twenty-two million gallons, of which the suburbs will be entitled to get four millions. The town of Calcutta will actually get sixteen millions.

It has been decided permanently to add two ships to the strength of the Mediterranean Squadron. The Sultan and Temeraire are to be detached from the Channel Squadron for this purpose until the Benbow is ready, when the latter will take the place of the Temeraire. In consequence of this the Northampton and the Warspite, the latter a sister ship to the Imperieuse, will be commissioned for service with the Channel Squadron.

A CARD.—An IMPORTANT DISCOVERY is announced in the "Paris Figaro" of a valuable remedy for nervous debility, physical exhaustion, and kindred complaints. The discovery was made by a missionary in Old Mexico ; it saved him from a miserable existence and premature decay. The Rev. Joseph Holmes, Bloomsbury Mansions, Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., will send the prescription, free of charge, on receipt of a self-addressed stamped envelope. Mention this paper.

TO DEAF PERSONS ! Invisible Sound Magnifiers, to be worn in the ears, Rs. 1-12 per pair.— COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE LEAKING RESERVOIR.

The *Rast Goftar* says :—The excuse behind which the Engineer-in-Chief of the Municipality takes shelter is that, when the Corporators decided to make a roof over the Malabar Hill Reservoir after the whole work was completed, a note was made in his demi official file-book that the tank would some day leak. If the work was not properly supervised, or if the stone used for the walls was of an inferior kind, there would, of course, be no memo. to that effect in the file-book. "Do not prophesy until you know" is a very wise maxim, and the Engineer seems to have acted somewhat on that principle when he quietly entered his Cassandra-like warning in his file-book, only to be revealed in the fulness of time, when his forecast happened to be realized. The advantage of this mode of proceeding is that, if he proved a false prophet, well, so much the better, and nobody would know anything about the little note buried in the archives of the Engineer's department. But, surely, an engineer cannot escape from his responsibility, nor can he prove his professional skill, by entering such a saving clause in his file-book, which was brought to light only when the leakage anticipated by him came to be noticed by the press and the public. Now let us have an assurance that, after we have spent a lakh and more as suggested by Mr. Tomlinson, there will be no more cracks, either in the walls or at the bottom, to give rise to perennial springs flowing down the sides of the hill for the benefit of washermen. Let Mr. Tomlinsen give us a definite assurance to this effect before the amount asked for by him is sanctioned ; for we have no doubt that the public would not like any more entries to be entered in the file, for the purpose of being cast in their teeth in the event of a certain contingency.

THE DECCAN AGRICULTURISTS RELIEF ACT.

The *Native Opinion* says :—The rumoured intention of Government to extend the Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act to other districts such as Ratnagiri, Kolaba, Thana, Nasik and Khandesh has at last taken a tangible shape. As far as we have been able to observe the working of the Act, we have not seen anything in it which justifies any such extension, and we have been fortified in our opinion by the views of such an able authority as Hon'ble Sir Raymond West, K.C.I.E., regarding the operation of the Act in the Deccan districts, and of its inherent revolutionary character. Moreover the inquiries made by a special officer about 1882-83 in this matter showed that at all events until the Act stood the test of a famine, nothing could be asserted about the benefits which are alleged to have been conferred by it in the districts where it is being administered. We therefore think that the proposal is at the best a premature one, and should not have been allowed to emerge out of its incoate character. However the appointment of a special officer to conduct another inquiry into the working of the Act before it is introduced into the other districts is itself a matter for thankfulness. But it would have been more satisfactory if instead of one officer, a committee composed of some official and non-official members had been appointed to do the work. It is only by the latter agency that any trustworthy result can be arrived at, especially in such a matter where the officials are, according to the impression abroad, bound to stand up for one side.

THE MILL AGENCY SYSTEM.

Indian Spectator says :—In the *Bombay Gazette* of Thursday there is a very good exposition of the Agency system which stands so much in the way of the development of our mill industry. Our contemporary takes up a typical case, but it is not the worst of its type. For Sir Dinshaw Petit makes a much kindlier Agent than many of the mushroom growth. Still as we have shown on many an occasion, the Agency system is a bad one, based on a false principle and ruinous to a class of investors who are apparently incapable of protecting their interest. The one argument of the Agent, which is unanswerable, is, why do the public join our concern if they do not like the Agency system? This gregariousns of the investing public is only less culpable than the sharp practice of some of the Agents who are known to have started their mills purely on the strength of this vicious system, under which they go on filling their pockets almost in proportion to the loss inflicted on the shareholders. Cases of this kind could be cited by the score, and we are bound to say again that the instance of the Gordon Mill is not the worst that could be adduced. Where a number of cases of proved dishonesty are forthcoming, we think the Government might well step in to the relief of the suffering public and in the interest of business morality. The Millowners Association and the Chamber of Commerce could, at the utmost, call attention to the evil that is if the powerful Agent class would let them. Public opinion in such matters is an unknown force. It is in regard to questions like this that its strength is best tested ; not merely in connection with political questions. And we have found more than once that public opinion is weak and flabby, even when it could be ascertained, when dealing with questions that cost study and independent thought. It is only to the Government that the minority could look up for a remedy ; with Mr. Scoble, as its legal adviser, it ought to be able soon to set its foot down on the Agency system and on several questionable practices that have grown up with the growth of the mill industry of Bombay. Investors in this business cannot be too thankful to Mr. Gostling for having called attention to the evils so forcible. It is to be hoped Sir Dinshawji may see his way to meeting enlightened opinion in this direction. We know it is rather ungracious to call upon an individual to forego part of his legal rights. Sir Dinshaw has undertaken heavy risks, and the law, as it stands, allows him to make the most of his investments. But he is not likely to suffer in the long run if he listens to the voice of equity. And what an amount of good he will do thereby to the industry of which he may rightly be called patron, if not pioneer? Mr. Framjee Petit, who has seen so much of the world, might be of public use in this and similar matters. Surely, our millowners would afford to have schools for the hands and a provident fund, to begin with. There is ample scope for benefiting others without loss to themselves. And after all, citizens like Sir Dinshaw Petit are more fond of giving than of taking.

NATIVE JOURNALISM.

The *Bombay Gazette* reads a very good lesson to us, native editors. It taunts us with thinking too much of imperial and theoretical questions and neglecting local and practical grievances. The duty of some of us at least it is that small local grievances which are as important to the people concerned, as national matters are to the whole people, should be brought to the notice of Government. That we do not discharge this duty well and faithfully we must admit, as we must also say that there are certain considerations to be urged in extenuation. In the first place, it is so hard for native editors in the mofussil to obtain reliable information from Government servants. The Anglo-Indian papers not only are well supplied with information by all classes of Government servants, from secretaries to Assistant Collectors, but certain paragraphs, written in official ink with an official pen on an official table, very often lie on the Editor's table. Again, a native editor is very often bullied by the officers. A slight hint of a criminal prosecution is enough to drive the poor fellow to his wits end. He has, moreover, little wherewith to pay for information. We cannot expect such men to be perfect journalists. However, these must make shifts to improve their position, and to serve the public better. —*Maharatta.*

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

At a meeting of the Stewards of the W. I. T. Club held at the Grand Stand, Poona, on 12th June, 1888. there were present :—Brigade Surgeon-Gaye, Lt-Col St. J Le Marchant, Lt-Col J Willoughby and A Keyser, Esq. The following business was transacted. 1st Resolution.—The Stewards W. I. T. Club place on record their great regret at the death of Sir Frank Souter, Kt. C. S. I., C. I. E., one of the oldest members of their body and one who, in the interest of the Club and racing in general, has ever rendered his honest, straightforward, and sportsmanlike assistance to his brother Stewards. A committee composed of Brigade-Surgeon Gaye, Col. LeMarchant and A Keyser Esq. was appointed in continuation of No 1 resolution passed on 21st June 1887 to complete the revision of the W. I. T Club Rules.—The report to be submitted, if possible at the adjourned general meeting to be held in July Brigade-Surgeon Gaye will, at the request of the Stewards, continue to act as honorary secretary. The following resolution will be submitted by the Stewards at the adjourned general meeting in July. The Head Quarters W. I. T. Club to be permanently transferred to Poona, and until the proposed alteration to the Mahaluxmee Race Course by the Municipality of Bombay be carried into effect, there will be a second meeting held at Poona in February instead of the one now held in Bombay. Col. Willoughby was appointed co-trustee with Brigade-Surgeon Gaye for the invested property of the Turf Club *vice* Colonel Burnett.—*Deccan Herald.*

Out of the Rangoon Jubilee Fund of nearly Rs. 1,00,000, it has been decided to remit Rs. 10,000 to the Imperial Institute.

THE CASE AGAINST THE OFFICERS OF THE 9TH M. N. I.

The further hearing of this case was resumed on Thursday, by Mr. W. M. Scharlieb, at the Presidency Magistrates' Court, Town.

Colonel Frederick Smalley deposed :—I am Assistant Quarter-Master-General, Eastern District, and have been in the Q.-M.-G's. Department from November, 1885. I belonged to the 19th M. N. I., and was in it as Quarter Master in 1870-71, when the regiment was stationed at Royapooram. I knew the Datchnamurthy temple at that time : it had a small piece of land around it fenced by a hedge. On the east of it there was a much larger piece of ground enclosed by a similar fence. At the north-east corner of land was a tank, and adjoining it was the Sepoys' garden. Plan put in my hand shows the military limits of the Royapuram lines, and it corresponds with the official plans I have brought with me from my Office. Plans put in. No. 16 is book of plans. Plan No. 5 fairly represents land as it stood in 1870. No. 40 or No. 16 in my book of plans represents temple and land around it. These plans have been verified by the signature of the Executive Engineer, Presidency Division. They are dated 2nd October, 1885. I had frequently seen the land since 1885. I find that since I joined the Q.-M.-G.'s Department, my impression is that there is more land to the north of the temple included in its fences than there was in 1870, and I notice two huts on the land. I specially noticed this change in March last when I went round with Colonel Tabuteau, but I remember on a former occasion, I think, in 1887, going through the lines with Colonel Shaw, 7th M.N.I. He said pointing to the land : "We must stop these encroachments." He spoke of encroachments in general. I noticed huts in March last. They were on the land which I thought was annexed to the north of the temple. One of these looked at if it had just been built. In 1872 the limits of the lines was defined by Government, and all the land within its limits handed to the Military Department. It limits land of temple to No. 40. The limits laid down in G. O. of 1872 includes land in dispute. I had with me No. 6 and No. 5 when I went overland with Colonel Tabuteau and compared land as it stood with that shown on plans. We also had with us No. 2. I went to compare land, as I had to get information on the subject of Sepoys' gardens and the temple had claimed certain land which I had considered belonged to the Sepoys' gardens. I think I saw the man produced. I had a conversation with him as to what title he had to the land, and he said he had a decree of the High Court that the land was temple land. He produced no documents, but said he would produce them to Colonel Tabuteau. (Decree here read out as to limits of land and recognised by Col. Smalley.) These boundaries on Decree of 1875 are correct except in a slight particular as regards a pathway.

Cross-examined by Mr. Carr :—I have not plan referred to in G. O. nor have I seen plan. I cannot give area of lands belonging to temple, Sepoys' garden, &c. I look at A. It is very nicely drawn and all the lands are mixed up together—that is temple land and Sepoys' land. There ought to be a pathway. It stops short in plan, but really goes through. I know that in G. O. of 1872 No. 36, no plan is made over to the Military Department, and No. 40 is shown separately on plan.

Chinnasawmy, Victualling Agent of the Commissariat Department, deposed :—I was guide in the Quarter-Master General's Department in 1872. I know plan No. 5. I made it, and it is signed by me. I made it from the original plan and measurement of the land. It is plan of the Royapooram lines, and is perfectly correct. It was made in 1882. The temple is placed correctly on plan, and so are the tank, &c. Tank is outside temple ground. To east of tank was a large garden. The big garden extended as far as the tank. There is a pathway lying between temple garden and big garden.

Cross-examined by Mr. Carr :—I drew plan in 1882 I don't know how much belongs to Military and how much to temple. There were no huts in garden.

Mr. Barclay here said that this was the case for the defence, and he had only called evidence to rebut the cruel charge made against Colonel Tabuteau of turning a woman, that had just been confined, out of the hut, and this had been disproved by the evidence adduced. As regards the question of title, now that he had gone more into it, the documentary evidence put into Court by the prosecution itself was more for the defence, and kept the tank in question out of the limits of the temple land.

His Worship stated that the conclusion he had arrived at was that Colonel Tabuteau and the two other officers who were charged with him had been honorably acquitted. His Worship was of opinion that the prosecution had completely failed to establish any title to the land. The complainant, if he acted *bona fide*, had evidently based his title (a misconception) on G. O. of 1873, which defined the temple site and said nothing about the land at present in dispute. As to the specific charges, his Worship was of opinion, that the complainant had absolutely failed to establish any of the charges he had sworn to, especially that of assault, for he was not present when the alleged offence was said to have taken place, and therefore his being assaulted was a physical impossibility. As regards the trespass, the complainant evidently was not in possession of the land, but a Sathany, one of the witnesses for the prosecution ; and as regards the mischief, the huts were not shown to have been in any body's possession at the time, but were deserted. The evidence for the defence showed that the complainant had put forward a gross and mischievous perversion of facts. Colonel Tabuteau and the Officers had acted throughout in a *bona fide*, orderly and fair manner, and the statement in respect of the inconsiderate manner in which they were alleged to have treated a woman who had been recently confined was entirely false and the woman herself was not called into Court as a witness. Colonel Tabuteau went there in his public and official capacity to assert the rights of the Crown whom he served. In addition to the case having completely failed upon its own merits his Worship was of opinion that this action should not have been instituted owing to the sanction of Government to do so not having first been obtained.

BENGAL.

The Calcutta Kidnapping Case.—Mr. Charles Stuart, residing at No. 170, Dharmtala Street, charged Percy Edmunds, *alias* K. C. Dutt, and W. Fluery with kidnapping his son, Harry Stuart, aged 10. Charles Stuart stated :—This is my child Harry Stuart. His age is between 10 and 11. He lived under my care at my house. He was attending Welland's Memorial School as a day scholar. I missed him from the house on the morning of the 16th of May last ; I went to the Sialdah Station, and thence to the police thana, where I made a charge against accused for kidnapping. Afterwards I called at the police office, and subsequently I applied for warrants against both accused, and these were granted. I saw my boy six or seven days from the time I missed him. He came back to my house, and gave me a letter. The accused had no authority whatever to take my son away. The boy never asked my permission to leave my house and go with the accused. Harry Stuart stated : I know the accused, Mr. Edmunds and Mr. Fleury. I knew them at Howe's Lane. I have been to Edmunds' house. I was there last on the 15th of May. I went there to help Edmunds in his performance of jugglery. I stayed there for one or two hours, and then I went to Faridpur. Edmunds, myself, R. Aveat, Manger, and Fleury went to Faridpur. I met Fleury at Howe's Lane. I went from Howe's Lane to Sialdah Railway Station, where we remained till 9 p.m., when we went by train to Goalundo and thence to Faridpur in a boat. We remained at Faridpur for five days. I came down alone. Mr. Edmunds dropped me at the steamer.

No. 2 accused, W. Fleury, was discharged, while the case against No. 1 accused, Percy Edmunds, was adjourned, on the application of Mr. Hume, till the 22nd instant.—*Englishman.*

Considerable discussion has taken place recently in the theatrical papers on the subject of benefit performances, promoted in exceptional cases for the help of those in need, but in far too many instances for the worldly advantage of such as are in comparative affluence. Unquestionably the various classes of professional benefits are in conflict, and the words of a prominent London actor-manager may well be quoted on this point : "Unhappily," he says, "many able-bodied and influential people think fit to take benefits, to the detriment of those who are old and less influential, but perhaps equally deserving, members of the dramatic profession. There is a limit even to the public purse, and I must say I think it a pity that the principle 'To him that hath much more shall be given' should be thus continually emphasised." There is sound common sense in all this, and surely it is high time that the leading members of the profession should unite in order to limit their combined influence and good nature for occasions when real distress is more apparent than light-hearted egotism.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

WATERPROOFS! WATERPROOFS!! No firm can boast of having yet offered to the public such strong and really good articles for the value charged by us.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

OUR WATERPROOFS, are of Drab Satin Surface with check lining and hood complete, Gents from Rs. 8-12, Ladies from Rs. 9-12. Any by sizes. Cheapest offer.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

BIRTHDAY AND 'XMAS PRESENTS.—MUSICAL BOXES (Rs. 25 each), specially imported by HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & Co., Booksellers, &c., &c., Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED, a large supply of NICKELSILVER WATCHES, at Rs. 7, 10 and 12, with case, glass, spring, and with guarantee—L. STEFFENAUER, Fort, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY GRADUATES' ASSOCIATION'S GENERAL MEETING, at 5-30 p.m., in the Rooms of the Bombay Presidency Association, Hornby Row, Fort, on the 20th instant.

FOR SALE.—Couple Pedigreed English GREYHOUNDS, ten months old.—Apply MEHRJI, JOHNSTON, Forbes Street, Fort.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 16.

FOUR-AND-A-HALF per cent. Rupee Securities were ⅛ lower in London yesterday at £70; and Indian Sterling Loan was down ¼ per cent. at 105½; but all the other financial quotations generally wired by Reuter, including Silver, at 42 1-16d. per oz., come unchanged. It is notified that the New Oriental Bank pays a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and carries forward £19,000.

The Market for East Indian Wheat was without further movement. The total Wheat of all descriptions afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 2,230,000 quarters, which shows 60,000 quarters less upon the water than was the case a week ago. In Mincing Lane Seeds were unaltered; but Coffee was easier, and a decline of 1s. per cwt. both in Mid.-Plantation and in Mysore is reported.

COTTON closed dull in Liverpool yesterday, the total sales having reached only 8,000 bales, of which, however, 1,000 bales were Surats, and for these the market had been steady. Prices of American Cotton were unchanged, both spot and arrival; and the only alteration otherwise was in Bengals, which were 1-16d. lower in the three grades quoted. To day the market closed steady, with sales 8,000 bales, including 800 Surats, and with no change whatever in prices. Manchester had been quiet but steady at previous quotations.

Business in Liverpool during the week ending yesterday had been upon about the same scale as for that which preceded it, the sales aggregating 4,000 bales more at 63,000 bales, and the Cotton taken by the trade and forwarded being 3,000 bales more, at 69,000 bales. The total stock, meantime, had decreased by 41,000 bales, and, as it stood yesterday, was some 140,500 bales less than at the same time last year; though as against 1886 it was heavier by some 42,500 bales. The stock of Surats, at 72,000 bales, showed a falling off during the week of 4,000 bales. The total visible supply was 180,000 bales less than on the previous Friday; and of East Indian Cotton there were 65,000 bales less in sight. Compared with the two preceding years, the total visible supply at yesterday's estimate shows a falling of about 263,000 bales, and 346,000 bales, respectively, as will be seen from the figures which we give below; while in the case of East Indian Cotton there were 249,000 bales less in sight compared with 1887, and 127,000 bales less as against 1886; and it will thus be noticed that almost the entire deficiency in the total supply as compared with last season is due to the falling off in East Indian Cotton, and more than a third, as against the season before, to the same cause.

In New York yesterday the spot price remained at 10⅛ cents, but August Futures were 5 per cent. higher, at 10·18 cents. To-day a further advance of 1-16 cent. in ready Mid-Uplands was established; while August Futures moved up 2 points more, say to 10·20 cents. This movement is doubtless indicative, to some extent, of the direction given to the ideas of operators by the publication of the Bureau Report a week ago, but it is too slight to be of much importance, and some further development of the crop prospects must be awaited before a distinct line of action can be laid down. Below we give our usual figures relating to the American crop, from which it will be seen that the increase this season now stands at 221,000 bales compared with 1886-87, and at 144,000 bales as against 1885-86.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1888.	1887.	1886.
Week's receipts	17,000	4,000	27,000
" exports to U. K.	22,000	2,000	23,000
" " Continent	15,000	7,000	8,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	5,403,000	5,182,000	5,259,000
" exports to U. K. "	2,629,000	2,547,000	2,317,000
" " Cont. "	1,738,000	1,665,000	1,675,000
" Stock in the Ports	326,000	311,000	424,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 15th inst. affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1888.	1887.	1886.
Total supply of all kinds	1,770,000	2,032,480	2,115,990
" " Surats	386,000	635,160	513,250
For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—			
Stock in Liverpool	707,000	847,470	664,410
" London	17,000	23,000	18,000
American Afloat	40,000	7,000	131,000
East Indian "	45,000	168,000	107,000
	809,000	1,045,470	920,410
Price of Mid-Uplands	5⅝d.	6d.	5⅛d.
" Good Fair Dhollera	4½d.	4 3-16d.	3⅞d.
Difference	1⅛d.	1 13-16d.	1¼d.

From quiet, our local market for the staple has to-day become decidedly dull in sympathy with the advices from Liverpool. There has been absolutely no demand worth mentioning from any quarter, and not a single transaction of importance has transpired. In the absence of business to test them, prices are uncertain; but we should call them generally at least a rupee per candy lower.

WHEAT also continues to be a dull market, and very little has been done to-day in any description; though no reduction in prices beyond what we noticed yesterday has been made.

SEEDS are still in more request than Wheat, and both in *Linseed* and most descriptions of *Rapeseed* a moderate business continues to be reported, and the market may be called steady at our previous quotations.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	3,995	bales.
Wheat	33,173	cwts.
Linseed	5,777	"
Rapeseed	16,303	"
Poppyseed	1,627	"

FREIGHTS are quiet, and we have no fresh business to report. Cotton to the United Kingdom and to most Continental Ports is quoted at 20s., and wheat and seeds at 19s. to 19s. 6d. per ton; the rates to Trieste and Venice being 35s. and 27s. 6d., respectively, at a par of Exchange.

EXCHANGE opened with a rather easier feeling, and has been quiet all day at rates quite unchanged from those which we quoted at closing last evening. News of very strong rates in China has tended to steady our market since the opening; but business has been almost at a standstill, no transactions of importance having transpired on any line. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 3-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 1-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4¼d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 4 7-32d.	"
Francs do.	1·71¼	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady, with nothing to speak of doing for money, and little for account. Four per cents. are quoted at par or cash; 99⅞ for the coming settling day; and 99 9-16 for the July account. 104¾ is the almost nominal rate for 4½ per cent. Paper.

SHARES.—This market also has been affected by the prevalent feeling of languor induced partly by the holding off of the rains, and little movement has taken place in shares to-day beyond an advance in prices in a group of favourite Mill Scrip. Connaught Mill shares have advanced Rs. 30; Empress, Rs. 15; James Greaves, Rs. 5; and Leopold, Rs. 2. Bombay Cotton Manufacturing are also Rs. 15 higher. In miscellaneous concerns, Badham, Pile, and Kemp & Co., are Re. 1 higher. Bank of Bombay shares have advanced Re. 1¼ per share.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	7 pct.	862½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	930
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	810
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	£	£	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	40,000	100	all	17½ do.	849
National Bank of India	37,320	$125 250		5 pct.	130

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,150
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,060
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co.	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,025

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES; THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

BROWNE—June 10, at "Norwood," Murree, the wife of Lieutenant G Browne, The Border Regiment, Sialkote, of a son.

DAVIDSON—June 9, at Singra Mari, Mungledye, Assam, the wife of Ronald D Davidson, of a son.

FERGUSON—June 6, at Trevandrum, Travancore, the wife of Harold S Ferguson, of a son.

GRANT—June 5, at Nedeem, Western Dooars, the wife of John Grant, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

KEITH—BEN-WILLIAMS—June 8, at Christ's Church, Mussoorie, by the Rev A G A Robarts, Chaplain, Mr C S Keith, 3rd (Prince of Wales's) Dragoon Guards, to Constance Josephine Ellen, only daughter of Colonel Ben-Williams, C B, Director of Army Remount Operations for India.

DEATHS.

D'COSTA—June 10, at Balaghat, Colar, Mysore Province, Henry Adrian, of disease of the heart, aged 38 years, 11 months and 25 days.

FULTON—June 13, at the Esplanade Hotel, Calcutta, of heat apoplexy, Edith Fulton, aged 21st year.

IGNATIO—June 10, at Tellicherry, Andrew Ignatio, aged 81 years, 1 month and 16 days.

LAING—June 12, at Ootacamund, Ruth, infant daughter of Surgeon-Major J Anderson Laing.

McKENZIE—June 8, at "Kenneth Lodge," Mussoorie, Kenneth McKenzie, aged 77 years and 9 months.

RUTTER—June 13, at No. 11, Sudder Street, Calcutta, Margaret Aletta, wife of Richard Rutter, aged 46 years.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JUNE 18, 1888.

THE Deccan Committee Inquiry grows in interest as it draws near its end. The proceedings which we report to-day are almost of a sensational character, and additional importance is given to them by the letter which Sir Salar Jung has addressed to us from Poona. It will be remembered that Mohsin-ul-Mulk had expressed a doubt whether the present Minister or his predecessor had any knowledge of the letter in which the Sirdar Diler Jung says the elder Sir Salar Jung gave his consent to the Sirdar receiving remuneration for his services. Doubt and something more is thrown upon the authenticity of the letter by three witnesses, two at least of whom have special means of judging of it. Mr. Seymour Keay has laid before the Parliamentary Committee his reason for believing that the letter is a forgery. Mr. Cordery knows nothing of it,—though the Sirdar says that a copy of it was sent to the Residency—and has so far broken with his old intimate that he asserts that if the letter is on the Residency files it must have been put there in his absence, and at the Sirdar's instance! Upon the back of this evidence comes the spontaneous and independent confirmation of other people's doubts with which the late Minister breaks the very proper and becoming silence of his retirement. It would be out of place of course, for the Committee to pronounce upon the validity of an instrument that is not before them, and we are the more disposed to leave the character of this document an open question, because even supposing the Sirdar were able to give clear proof of its authenticity his justification would still be miserably incomplete. The letter relates to a scheme which died soon after it saw the light—to a scheme which if it had been carried out would have put two millions sterling into the Nizam's Treasury, entailing only a five years' guarantee of four per cent. This point is too plain to need insisting upon, and it spares us the trouble of inquiring at present into the authenticity of the letter. Mr. Cordery told the Committee what his view of the meaning of the concession was,—an entirely different view from the Sirdar's, for he seems not to have dreamed that the million sterling was to be used for any other purpose than the working of the mines. Sir Richard Strachey's evidence clearly left no good impression upon the Committee, who must have found it very difficult to think highly of the conduct of an eminent official who took refuge behind the retort that it is easy to be wise after the event. After Sir Richard's evidence the Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk will see that those who advised him not to depend too much upon the guidance of the India Office in this matter was fully warranted. Mr. Labouchere's appeal from Sir Richard Strachey to any six sane men outside the India Office was a not unwarranted comment on the proceedings of the Secretary of State's Council in this matter. Sir Richard Strachey, it now appears, was one of the Committee appointed by Lord Kimberley to watch the proceedings of the Sirdar Diler Jung. It will not escape notice that, by an artificial qualification, a cousin of Sir Richard became chairman of the company over whose inception that eminent official had watched.

IT is not a reassuring circumstance that on the day on which a powerful influence on the side of peace was removed in the death of the Emperor Frederick, the Austrian Foreign Minister made in the Hungarian Delegations the speech whose purport Reuter telegraphs to-day. We almost read a wilful determination to nourish disquietude in Count Kalnoky's declaration that the causes which are endangering the peace of Europe remain undisturbed. The time seemed strangely inappropriate for words of this kind. All Europe was watching at the death bed of a monarch who, while he lived, was an earnest upholder of peace, and in whose death it was felt that one more guarantee against reckless and unnecessary war would disappear. No one would wish to pass premature judgment upon the young monarch who acceded to the German throne two days ago. He may, in the great and dire responsibilities of rule, belie the discouraging promises of his youth, and all that is headstrong and impetuous in his temperament may disappear under the sobering influences of his new estate. But the reign of so young a ruler, in a state where the will of the sovereign is controlled only by the counsel of a powerful minister, is necessarily an experiment which the world is disinclined to look forward to with confidence. The old absolutist regime, with all of evil and of good that it has yielded to Germany, is resumed after an all too brief interval in which the late Emperor showed the desire but perhaps not the power to temper it with liberal influences. Parliamentary opinion once again becomes a force of secondary importance in moulding and controlling the policy of the Empire. The old Court party regain their temporarily lost influence, and we shall not hear again for some time of a German Emperor standing up against his Chancellor in vindication of the right of all his subjects to exercise their political functions freely and without official pressure. This may seem to be a matter mainly of importance in its bearing upon the domestic policy of Prussia and of Germany, and so no doubt it is. But it has international bearings also of the highest importance. The tendencies of legislatures are normally more pacific than those of sovereigns, and it decidedly makes against peace when a sovereign of capricious and headstrong temperament entrenches himself behind the strong barrier of absolute power. We seem, indeed, to have the absolutism of the old Emperor back again, but untempered by the wisdom that age and experience and the knowledge of life bring with them. Under such a regime, associated with such a personality, there seems a danger lest the habitual sobriety of the German people should not be reflected in the policy of the German Crown. The fears of the world may be happily disappointed, but they exist, and there has been no reticence on the matter. Count Kalnoky might have done the cause of peace a better turn at this juncture than he did by making this very disquieting declaration.

The Austrian Chancellor may, however, plead that his declaration was strictly in keeping with the words which his sovereign had only a few days before addressed to the Delegations. The Emperor, it will be remembered, frankly told the Delegations that increased credits were necessary because of the growing dubiousness of the situation everywhere, and the greater preparedness for war in all directions. The situation is indeed dubious enough, though of late there has been a tendency at Vienna to meet danger rather more than half way, as for example in recording twenty times, as a St. Petersburg correspondent expresses it, the movements of Russian troops to the Western frontier which are still in the Caucasus. Some of the elements of danger are real enough to warrant the anxiety which prevails at Vienna. The recent irruptions of Montenegrin bands into Bosnia and the Herzegovina, though in themselves inconsiderable incidents, are so dangerously like the events in 1875 which preceded the Russo-Turkish war that they warrant all the attention which the Vienna press has lately given to them. Montenegro is reminded that Austria could crush her, and the reminder is always accompanied with a blunt avowal that Montenegro is a tool in the hands of Russia, and that Austria knows well enough who it is that is inciting the little Principality to mischief. There are, indeed, in these disturbances the elements of potential war. But Austria knows well enough that it is extremely doubtful if she could attack Prince Nikita without forcing Russia openly to take his part, and Austria, despite the bellicose tone of the Vienna press, looks to Berlin for a signal. The meaning of this seems to be that Count Kalnoky doubts if Germany would regard the safeguarding of Austrian interests in the Balkans as coming within the scope either of her own interests or of the condition of the Triple Alliance. Germany, at all events, would not think it worth her while to put the provisions of the Treaty in operation simply in order that Austria may put her heel down upon the little Principality in the Black Mountains. In that part of the world indeed Prince Bismarck has taken extremely little interest, and the cavalier way in which he commended Prince Alexander to the mercy of his enemies showed that it would require a very violent convulsion in the Balkans to persuade him that the time had come for sacrificing the bones of one of his Pomeranian neighbours there. There is a good deal, therefore, to incline the Austrian Government to a not too exacting policy in regard to Montenegro. If she can put down the Montenegrin bands as they appear within her frontier, this may serve her purpose better than a chastisement of Prince Nikita, whose cause the Czar would at once take up if he were half as anxious for war as they say he is in Vienna.

The mere fact that a powerful Government like that of the Dual Monarchy finds reason for self-restraint in dealing with the provocation of such a tiny state as Montenegro shows, however, how delicate the situation is. And Russian activity is by no means confined to the massing of troops in her western districts and to large financial operations in Paris which people find no difficulty in describing as a war loan. M. Nelidoff's demand upon the Porte a few days ago for the prompt payment of the war indemnity is a symptom of other pretensions which the demand is meant to cover and enforce. This indemnity, it has always been understood, is at least as useful to Russian diplomacy while it remains unpaid as it would be to Russian finance if an equivalent amount were poured into the Czar's treasury. It is a card to play, a lever to work, whenever the Russian ambassador has a demand to make upon the Sultan which the Sultan does not quite see his way to comply with. The war indemnity was mentioned a few months ago, when the Czar wanted to send a Commissioner to Bulgaria, and it is mentioned now, not so much because Russia wishes for her money, but so that the Sultan may feel the pressure of his creditor and may become alive to the advantage of complacency. It is not easy to see behind the veil of Russian diplomacy in this matter, but there are some obvious ways in which the Sultan can do service to the Czar. His reluctance to fill in the missing links in the chain of railway communication between Salonica and Belgrade is mortifying to Austria, and it is quite worth while for Russia to persuade him to persist in it. The Sultan, it is evident also, is expected to do much more than he has yet done to make Prince Ferdinand's position in Bulgaria less comfortable than it had been until M. Stambouloff's resignation the other day left him without a Ministry. Thus far the Sultan has disappointed Russian expectations, but the new financial pressure which the Czar has put upon him may make him a more pliable instrument in the hands of the neighbour who is trying to make him an accomplice in his own destruction. In all this there is much uncertainty, and not a little danger. The situation is in some important respects especially provoking to Austria, and in Berlin, whither she looks for a lead, the influences on the side of peace are distinctly less strong than they were while the Emperor Frederick lived.

WHEN the Bombay Legislature, in Act III. of 1865, enacted that contracts for the carrying out of wages should be null and void, and that no suits should be entertained in regard to them, it probably went as far as the moral sense of the public at that time or since would have desired it to go. But a more sensitive conscience has been developed in Canada, in regard not so much to gambling pure and simple, but to the speculative operations in stocks and in merchandise which scrupulous people include within the definition. Nothing more Draconian than the Act on this subject which has just passed the Canadian Legislature has been seen since the Puritan law-makers of New England legislated for the suppression of certain irregularities of personal conduct which we fear still survive in New England and elsewhere. Gambling in stocks and merchandise, according to the new Canadian Act, is defined to be a sale or purchase with the intent to make profit by the rise or fall in price, without the *bona fide* intention to acquire, and without intention to give or receive delivery. The offence is punishable by five years' imprisonment and fine; the frequenting of places where such transactions are carried on is made a misdemeanour, punishable by a year's imprisonment, and people who keep them are held to be keepers of common gaming houses, and are to be dealt with accordingly. A good many people in a good many parts of the world would find their occupation gone if the Canadian Act were made universal—people who would resent the suggestion that they are gamblers or are carrying on anything but a legitimate business. Doubtless many irregularities would be brought to an end, but the system of time bargains has arisen in the necessities of commerce and finance, and the Canadians will find either that great inconvenience will result from this attempt to introduce Puritanical principles into commercial legislation, or that means will be found for evading it. As a sample of the spirit in which the Dominion Parliament has applied itself to this subject it may be stated that by one of the sections of the Act the onus of proving the *bona fide* nature of a contract rests on the person charged—in other words the Act starts on the assumption that a whole class of the commercial operations of the country are unlawful. Would it not have sufficed, to begin with, to declare, after the manner of the Bombay Wagers Act, that contracts of this nature are at the risk of the parties making them, and that they cannot be enforced by law?

WE cannot be responsible for announcements made in the *Pioneer* in regard to Bombay affairs, some of which, indeed, as our readers and even our local contemporary know, we have lately had occasion very emphatically to contradict. But when we are told that the *Pioneer's* statement that Major Selby would not stand for the vacant seat in the Town Council is "wholly inaccurate and without foundation" it may be well to say that the report has no worse or better foundation than Major Selby's own unreserved statement, made to at least one member of the Corporation, that the state of his health was unsatisfactory, and that he intended shortly to go to Europe.

H. E. LORD REAY, Governor of Bombay, arrived in Poona from Mahableshwar by the Southern Maharatta Railway at 7-30 p.m., on Friday.

BOMBAY exhibited on Saturday the outward signs of mourning on account of the death of the Emperor of Germany. The several Consulates closed their offices, and flew their flags half high. In the harbour most of the vessels had hoisted their flags half-mast high.

ON making enquiries last evening, we learned that the condition of the Rt. Rev. Dr. Porter, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Bombay, who is at present in Poona, is slightly improved.

A MEETING of the friends and admirers of the late lamented Sir Frank Henry Souter, Kt., C. S. I., C. I. E., will be held at Petit Hall, Malabar Hill, to-morrow, at 5-30 p.m., for the purpose of considering and adopting the best means of commemorating Sir Frank's eminent services. We are requested to state that gentlemen desirous of joining in the movement, but who may not yet have received notice of the meeting, are hereby earnestly invited to attend.

MR. RIBBENTROP, of the Forest Department, proceeds to Burma early next month to arrange some differences of opinion which have arisen between the local Government and the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation regarding the forest contract.

THE heat in Calcutta for the past five days has been quite abnormal, but there are no signs of relief by rain. There have been several deaths from heat apoplexy, while over twenty-five Europeans have been conveyed to the various hospitals suffering from the excessive heat.

A TELEGRAM from the Political Resident, Aden, dated 15th June, 1888, states that a telegram has been received from the British Consul, at Alexandria, to the effect that "quarantine against Rangoon has been removed."

THE Army Mobilisation Committee met a few days ago at Simla, and sat for a considerable time considering questions of army supply and transport.

THE memorial picture of Sir Charles Macgregor will be unveiled at the United Service Institution Rooms at Simla by the Commander-in-Chief shortly.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned the salary of the Chief Commissioner of Burma being raised to Rs. 6,400 a month—equal to that of a Member of Council.

A WELL-FOUNDED rumour reaches a contemporary that an official inquiry has been addressed to the Home Department, by the Member of Council in charge of it, with regard to the rules existing on the subject of such meetings as that lately held at Simla by the members of the Uncovenanted Service.

A TELEGRAM from Singapore states that the verdict of the official enquiry into the collision between the steamers Arratoon Apcar and Hebe in the Straits of Malacca was gross negligence on the part of the captain of the Hebe, the captain and officers of the Arratoon Apcar being exonerated.

IT is believed that Colonel Clementi, the Judge Advocate-General, will not return to India at the expiration of his leave. In that case the impending redisposition of forces in the Department, as already announced, will probably become permanent.

THE Dandot Colliery Works, in the Jhelum district, are progressing rapidly, and the output of coal is all that can be desired. It is anticipated that enough coal will be found to supply the whole of the North-Western Railway system for many years.

THE petition presented by Mrs. Hindhaugh, wife of an employe on the East Indian Railway, for nullity of marriage on the ground that she was the sister of her husband's deceased wife, came before Mr. Justice Straight at the Allahabad High Court on Friday, when judgment was given in favour of the petitioner.

A LAHORE paper states that intrigues are on foot in Kashmir. The triumvirate of brothers is said to be again divided, his Highness the Maharaja and Prince Amar Singh against Prince Ram Singh, who seldom attends the Council in consequence, but frequently visits Mr. Chichelle Plowden, the British Resident.

A SPLENDID panther was shot at Sevalia on Friday afternoon by Mr. Ebrahim Daood, a driver on the B. B. and C. I. Railway. The animal measured some eight feet six inches from nose to tip of tail. It was shot on foot, at about twelve yards' distance.

SHAHPUR, in the Punjab, was recently visited by a dust-storm which lasted from 6 p.m. to 7-30 p.m., the accompanying wind blowing with terrific force. At 6-30 p.m., though the sun was still shining, there was darkness so complete that, as a trustworthy witness states, "it was impossible to see one's hand held up between his face and the sky."

MISS ALICE GOMES has returned to India in the steamer Bengal. A change is said to have taken place in her voice, during her stay in England, from pure soprano to contralto. Her stay in India is limited, as she has engagements in England in November; but during her short visit she will give two concerts in Calcutta, probably one in Darjeeling and one in Simla.

MRS. CALDWELL, wife of the Right Revd. Dr. Caldwell, has issued an appeal to all the local Chaplains and Missionaries for money to assist her in the establishment of more girls' schools, and of a Female Training College for teachers, at Tuticorin. The appeal contains a history of her forty-four years' work in Tinnivelly in the cause of female education. The clergy will preach special sermons, and devote the offertories of a Sunday for the purpose.

THE telegraph line from Yunan to Moulmein will soon be completed, the constructors and materials having reached the latter place with a view to working backwards. When this done, about eighty miles more in a straight line will connect the Chinese Government Telegraphs with the Indian Government Telegraphs.

TELEGRAMS

THE DECCAN MINES INQUIRY.

ALLEGATIONS OF FORGERY.

EVIDENCE OF MR. CORDERY AND SIR RICHARD STRACHEY.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM.]

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
LONDON, JUNE 16.

Mr. Seymour Keay, whose evidence the Committee had in the first instance decided not to take, to-day submitted a document which, he alleges, proves that the letter which the Sirdar Diler Jung has produced, purporting to have been written by the late Sir Salar Jung in January 1882, is a forgery, and was merely brought out as an afterthought.

The Committee accepted the document.

Mr. Cordery, the Resident at Hyderabad, then gave evidence. He said that during the negotiations he had not had the remotest conception that the Sirdar Diler Jung was a partner with the concessionaires, or that he was ever likely to be one, and on some of the points under negotiation he thought the Sirdar was opposing them. He knew nothing of Sir Salar Jung's letter of the 5th January 1882, consenting to Abdul Huq having any remuneration from the promoters of the railway scheme to which they might think he is entitled, and a copy of which, the Sirdar said, had been sent to the Resident and was now on the Residency records. It must have been put on the file while he was away.

Mr. Labouchere : By your own people ?

Mr. Cordery : No, the Sirdar Diler Jung might have done it. Possibly he had been there in my absence. In answer to certain questions, put chiefly by Mr. Labouchere, in reference to the terms of the concession, Mr. Cordery said that in clause eleven, which provided for the assessment of royalties on the minerals won, he understood that the principle of a fair rent meant a fair rate. He certainly expected that the whole of the million pounds capital of the company would be laid out in working.

Mr. Watson here produced the transfer receipts of the Sirdar's shares, and stated that he himself had received £210,000 worth of shares.

Sir Richard Strachey then gave evidence. He said that the Sirdar Diler Jung had declared to him that he received no profit from the railway scheme. The Special Committee of the India Office, that was appointed to watch the Sirdar's proceedings in London in July, 1883, did not discuss the way in which the capital of the projected company should be issued. The Viceroy's telegram, intimating that the Government of India had no objection to the Nizam purchasing shares in the company, but that they accepted no responsibility in the matter, was sent to be placed in a box on the Council table, but so far as he knew no one looked at it. The affairs of the Native States were, of course, under the inspection of the India Office, but it assumed no responsibility in connection with matters of this kind. The concession to Messrs. Watson and Stewart seemed a proper one, and the Secretary of State, after certain modifications had been made, authorized its completion.

Mr. Labouchere : Whose business was it to inquire what was to become of the remaining eighty-five thousand shares ?

Sir Richard Strachey : No one's. He declined at first to give the names of the Special Committee of the India Office, appointed by Lord Kimberley, to watch the Sirdar's proceedings, but, yielding to pressure, Sir Richard Strachey said they were Sir Ashley-Eden, Stewart (?) and himself. Sir Richard added with some warmth that it was easy to be wise after the event, but the Committee was composed of honourable men, and no other could under the circumstances have done better.

Mr. Labouchere : There are not half-a-dozen sane people outside the India Office who would have accepted such a concession without examining it.

The Committee will sit again on Tuesday, when Sir Richard Strachey's examination will be resumed.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
ALLAHABAD, JUNE 17.

Mr. Cordery, examined on Friday before the Committee, emphatically denied that he ever knew during the negotiations that Huq was a partner with the concessionaires, or was receiving any personal benefit from the transaction. He had always considered him (Huq) an honest and disinterested representative of the Nizam ; if he had thought otherwise, he would have stopped the whole business. He had understood that the million of capital would be all available for working, and that the Company should have to pay 850,000 to the concessionaires was inconsistent with the spirit and intention of the agreement.

Asked with reference to the telegram from Hyderabad stating that the letter from Sir Salar Jung authorising Huq to receive £83,000 on account of the Railway had been found among the Residency papers, Mr. Cordery denied that he had ever seen such a letter. It could not have got among the Residency papers by fair means. He did not know that Huq could get access to the papers.

Mr. Watson, recalled, submitted a statement of his dealings in the shares. The net result to himself was £188,000.

He was still holding shares of the value of £60,000, and had also paid Mr. Evans £25,000 as commission for his selling the shares on the Stock Exchange. The Committee appeared to be startled by these statements.

Mr. Watson now recollected having received a telegram on the 10th May saying the Nizam had wished to buy shares, and had replied to it. He could not explain why when he saw Huq on the 3rd June the latter should have said, " good news, the Nizam had decided to buy ten thousand shares," except that he had forgotten all about the telegram and did not take much notice of it.

At the time General Strachey, of the India Council, produced certain despatches of the Secretary of State. The India Council did not discuss the question of capital, as they had not thought it their business to protect the Nizam's Government from being plundered by the Company promoters. Huq had told witness and others that he had no personal interest in the concession, and would receive no profit from it.

The Committee adjourned to Tuesday, the Chairman saying that the inquiry must conclude then.

The shifty and evasive way in which General Strachey's evidence was given causes some comment.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE DEATH OF THE GERMAN EMPEROR.

ACCESSION OF THE CROWN PRINCE.

POTSDAM, JUNE 15, EVENING.

When the approach of death was unmistakeable the Court Chaplain pronounced the Benediction and administered the Sacrament at midnight to the late Emperor Frederick.

Without suffering his Majesty remained conscious up to his last moments, and, amid the tears and prayers of those around, the Emperor gently and without a struggle passed away at 11 o'clock a.m., to-day.

The Empress Victoria was at the bedside of her ever-devoted consort throughout the night till the supreme moment.

The body of the Emperor will lie in State at the Castle to-morrow.

The funeral will take place on Monday in Friedenskirche (Potsdam), and the ceremony will be of a simple military character in conformity with the desire of the deceased monarch.

BERLIN, JUNE 15, EVENING.

The accession of the Crown Prince of Germany as Emperor William II. has been officially communicated abroad.

The proclamation in Germany, regarding the accession, will be deferred until the interment of the late Emperor.

RESULT OF THE *POST MORTEM* EXAMINATION.

POTSDAM, JUNE 16, EVENING.

Before removing the body of the Emperor Frederick from the death chamber a *post mortem* examination took place at the hands of the eminent Surgeons who were in attendance on his Majesty during his illness.

The autopsy resulted in disclosing the existence of cancer.

THE BODY LAID IN STATE.

The body has been laid in public State in the Castle here, and is surrounded by lovely floral wreathes and other devices in violets, and is viewed by the multitudes of Potsdam and the neighbouring places in sorrowing contemplation.

FIRST ACT OF THE NEW EMPEROR.

BERLIN, JUNE 16, EVENING.

A General Order from the Emperor William II. to the Army and the Navy has been issued to-day.

It alludes in painful terms to the death of the Emperor Frederick, and affirms the deep reliance and attachment of his successor to both services of the Fatherland.

FEELING IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, JUNE 16.

There is a widespread grief owing to the death of the Emperor Frederick.

On Monday, the Marquis of Salisbury, in the House of Lords, and the Rt. Hon. W. H. Smith, in the House of Commons, will move addresses of condolence to her Majesty the Queen and the Empress Victoria.

DEPARTURE OF ROYAL MOURNERS.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Princess Alexandra, and Prince Albert Victor of Wales will start for Berlin to-day.

MOURNING IN ENGLAND.

JUNE 17.

Her Majesty the Queen has ordered general mourning for a fortnight.

The Court goes into mourning for six weeks.

A GLADSTONIAN SUCCESS.

The polling for the election of a representative of Ayr Burghs in place of Mr. Campbell (Unionist) resulted in the return of the Gladstonian candidate, Captain Sinclair, by a majority of sixty-three votes over his Unionist rival Mr. Ashley.

THE PEACE OF EUROPE.

VIENNA, JUNE 15.

Count Kalnoky, speaking in the Hungarian Delegation, said that the causes which are endangering the European peace remain unremoved.

THE CRISIS IN MADRID.

MADRID, JUNE 15.

Senor Sagasta has succeeded in forming a new Ministry.

THE LATE EMPEROR.

MOURNING IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
SIMLA, JUNE 17.

A *Gazette Extraordinary* announces that as the funeral of the late Emperor of Germany takes place to-morrow, as a mark of respect the flags shall be hoisted half-mast high from sunrise to sunset, and sixty minute guns fired in all forts and stations throughout India. The officers of the Civil, Military and Marine services will also put themselves into mourning till the 7th July.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT).
POONA, JUNE 17.

Poona is rapidly filling for the season. The news of the Emperor's death was received here on Saturday night. The official recognition of the news was observed yesterday. Visits of condolence were paid to their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught ; amongst the earliest to visit their Highnesses was Lady Reay. A service of mourning will be held at the Garrison Church at eight o'clock to-morrow morning by command of his Excellency Lord Reay. Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the German Consul and all officials will be present. The services in different churches this evening were appropriate to the occasion.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
ALLAHABAD, JUNE 17.

The orders as to mourning for the German Emperor are, as regards India, the firing of sixty minute guns to-day, Monday, at all forts and military stations where there are saluting batteries. In seaports thirty minute guns will be fired by ships in harbour, and all flags are to be hoisted half-mast high until sunset. Officers are ordered to wear mourning crape on the left arm from June 16th to July 7th.

MR. WILLIAM TAYLER'S CLAIMS.

A debate raised in the House of Commons upon the claims of Mr. William Tayler, of Patna, collapsed utterly.

Sir John Gorst revealed the fact that Lord Canning had offered Mr. Tayler an enquiry which he refused to accept.

THE COMMISSIONERSHIP OF BERAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
SIMLA, JUNE 16.

The vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Leslie Saunders will be filled by the appointment of Mr. T. C. Plowden, the Resident at Kashmir, to be Commissioner of Berar. It is not yet definitely settled who is to be sent to Kashmir in succession to Mr Plowden.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JUNE 15.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Lamont arrived here this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macpherson arrived here yesterday morning.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dacca left here for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, this afternoon.

PORT SAID, JUNE 15.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goorkha, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

SUEZ, JUNE 15.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Maclean arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, this evening.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Henzada, outward bound for Bombay and Karachi, left here yesterday morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 15.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4½

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols for account	99¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	66¾
4½ per cent. do.	70
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	105½
4½ per cent. French Rentes	105¼
Bar Silver	42 1-16

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	63,000	bales.
" " " Surats	4,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton	37,000	"
" " " Surats	5,000	"
" Stock of Cotton	707,000	"
" " Surats	72,000	"
" Stock of Cotton in London	17,000	"

STANZAS ON THE DEATH OF FRIEDRICH III., EMPEROR OF GERMANY.

" Among many nations there was no king like him."—*Nehemiah.*

I.

HARK! 'tis again the min'ster's tolling bell
Proclaims the dismal message far and wide,
" The Emperor is dead !" O mournful knell !
Struck at the hearts so lately sorely tried,
When he their Father and their hero died.
O! when that solemn knell for *him* was toll'd,
How wistful gazed the sun e'en as he spied
That fun'ral train ; " ere those loved limbs be cold,"
He sighed, " O Father, they shall lay me by thy side."

II.

Feelings are prophecies : that hour has come ;
The mourned and mourner number with the past ;
O'er every German city, tower, and home,
Far fleeter than the wild tornado blast,
The gathered gloom of double night is cast ;
No sigh escapes within a scene so dread ;
No eye weeps more, that wept ere this full fast ;
A rev'rent awe holds every breath instead ;
There is a dreadful pause around the holy dead !

III.

Yet while the gathered gaze upon that brow,
Cold, dull, the rays of royalty withdrawn
Those eyes, no more to watch the weal or woe
Of Germany ; the tide of grief rushed on,
The people wept, the warriors wept anon ;
" *Fritz, lieber Fritz,*" burst forth from every tongue,
Alas our Fritz, thou gone—for ever gone !"
So thus the stricken nation, loud and long,
Around the lonely palace wept, by sorrow wrung.

IV.

Yet ere the diadem begirt his brow,
And ere imperial robes his form array'd,
" Death marked him for its own ;" ye knew as now,
The crown hid not the seal of Death, nor play'd
Its dazzling gems that Death may be delay'd
Or blinded by their glare—drawn to its head
The arrow by the arm of death was stay'd,
Awaiting for the hour the prince was led
To Glory's highest seat, when straight it fatal sped !

V.

But O, what high-reared hopes are overthrown !
What disappointment deep for years of fame !
And thou, fair Empress of a day ! how lone
Thy heart ! how false and empty sounds thy name !
Yet thine a higher boast—each high, each lowly dame
The virtues of a tried and perfect wife
In thee their brightest, best example claim :
We saw thy love how strong to calm the strife
That Death was waging with thy noble husband's life.

VI.

O Royal Flower of England ! lowly bent
Beneath the dewy tears of grief, arise !
For in thy sorrow feelings high be blent ;
The martyr now has pass'd into the skies ;
Yet nothing of his glory with him dies ;
His name among the first on Hist'ry's page
Shall catch each emulative hero's eyes ;
Nor length of time, nor any envious age,
Shall blot the name of Fritz—the hero, martyr, sage !

VII.

O thou, young scion of a noble Sire !
What grand, what awful duties now are thine !
Thou hope, thou promise of a great Empire !
With thy heroic ancestors combine ;
Perpetuate the honour of thy line ;
And yet a higher task as good as grand,
In thee may all our German virtues shine,
May all thy people be a happy band,
And God be ever with thee, GERMAN FATHERLAND !

June 16. C. THIELMANN.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
LONDON, JUNE 1.

WE are never without our sensation,—either home-made or foreign manufactured. If Mr. G. L. Lawson and Sir Edwin Arnold are not playing a game which maintains " the largest circulation in the world," Mr. Buckle is prepared to keep the fine old journalistic game a going. Two weeks ago the scare was our defenceless condition ; this week it is the imminence of a great Continental war. Yesterday morning our leading journal was full of forebodings as to the immediate future. The Editor was blowing the bellows and making a roaring fire : his Paris correspondent—of all men in the world !—in the same issue was doing all he could to extinguish the flames to deaden the fierceness of the heat. It cannot be denied that Prince Bismarck's conduct in shutting all the gates on the French Frontier of Alsace-Lorraine and M. Tiza's needlessly offensive speech regarding the forthcoming French Commemorative Exhibition are unpleasant signs of the times. But they do not justify such alarmist tones as are employed by some of our publicists, nor do they—as some would have us believe—make war the certainty of a few weeks at the most. Prince Bismarck's action clearly seems churlish and ill-advised, but its aim, whatever may be the consequence, is as clearly to make for peace. The Chancellor desires to administer a tonic of blood and iron to Alsatians, so that, within the next two years or so,—by which time his twenty years of resolute Government will have come to an end—he may have peace and contentment within the borders of the new German Provinces. The probabilities are against his success, but France will not spoil the chance of success by proclaiming war. All the inconvenience she will suffer will be felt in the provinces adjoining Alsace and Lorraine, and this does not count. In France pain felt at the extremities is little heeded : there must be spasms near the heart to call for treatment on a heroic scale. Blood-letting is reserved for something more than irritation in the fingers or cramp in the feet. So far from the condition of things at this moment tending conflict-wards in reality it is peaceful in its tendency. In thus recording my opinion I am forgetting to draw attention to the reason—according to Mr. Blowitz—which ensures us a measure of peace far transcending the periods for which an international exhibition can be made responsible. The fact is, so we are assured, France has got the finest rifle in the world. There is nothing, neither in foreign armouries nor out of them, to be compared with this marvellous weapon. It kills at an enormous distance. In firing it makes no noise, it emits no smoke. Possessing this France is invincible in attack or defence, and can do what she pleases. Me thinks the correspondent doth protest too much. If the French really had in their Lebel-Tramand rifle a weapon so much superior to the German rifles as the needle-gun was to the muzzle-loaders of ancient days, she would make a pretext of this Alsace-Lorraine business, and would be at war within a month.

Abdul Huk's "climbing down" has been much remarked upon. His prolonged silence was regarded by his friends and intimates here as a proof of great valour. When he did speak, we were assured, he would do so with effect, and his enemies would be sorry they had ever hinted there was the slightest suspicion of wrong-doing on his part. And now, before the Select Committee begins to ask a single question, he has disgorged some of his ill-gotten gains. " Abdul Huk caught with his hand in his master's till" is the graphic way in which one journal begins its remarks on The Great Restitution. Of course, the Sirdar Diler Jung's acts do not stop the inquiry. He has simply cleared up that part of the transaction which related to his master and himself ; the larger question of the concession, of the £850,000 divided amongst a few individuals, and a number of collateral matters, have to be investigated. The Committee meet within an hour or two of this writing : under another heading I hope to get off, before the mail closes, a description of the opening scenes. The Minister's Envoy, the Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk Bahadur, has had a busy time of it since he took up his quarters at that hostelry beloved of Indian notabilities in general and Hyderabadis in particular—the Alexandra Hotel. Many have been his callers, numerous the interviews he has had, considerable the business already accomplished. So far, however, I believe, the work done has been in the shape of the removal of obstacles, cutting away jungle-growths in fact. The most preposterous stories were afloat as to the intentions of Sir Asman Jah. Not only was the Nawab to make it certain the concession would be revoked, but—in some way not very clear to any apprehension—the Railway Company was likewise to suffer. All these gourdlike growths have been cut down. The shareholders in both companies, I am told—I have not the good fortune to be an investor in either—are now in a happy mood. Mehdi Ali has been able to tell the parties most interested what he is going to do, what it is the Minister has empowered him to do, and they all think it most just and fair. In time, I suppose, we shall know what the good things in Mehdi Ali's budget may be, but for the moment, those who are most soothed and satisfied place a finger upon their lips and look mysterious. Not even a *P. M. G.* interviewer could extract a word from them. Well, we shall hear in good time, no doubt. If shareholders, who hitherto have been very miserable are now content, no one else has occasion for concern. The Minister's enemy has unbended at least once. A seat in the royal train to the Derby was reserved for the Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk, and with the Prince of Wales, other members of the Royal family, and a host of English notabilities he proceeded to Epsom to see Ayrshire win the race.

You had a paragraph in the *Bombay Gazette* a few weeks ago stating that Mr. Dadabhai Navroji might be selected as the Liberal candidate for Central Finsbury. The decision there has yet to be made. Meanwhile his name is being mentioned simultaneously for a seat in Connaught (now vacant) and one in Bondford. The issue of the Congress Report has given your townsman a political lift ; probably, it will be favourable to his wishes.

Ayrshire has won the Derby, and thereby given a fillip to " the favourite." That animal was being rapidly discredited. The Turf hath its statisticians even as hath the world of science. These gentlemen have carefully recorded all the struggles which have taken place for Lord Beaconsfield's " blue ribbon of the Turf." From the record an analysis has been made, and that analysis shows the odds are nearly four to one against the favourite coming in first. Out of all the races which have been run for the Derby the animal thought most of has disappointed his backers and discomfited the prophets once out of every three and-a-half races. Betting men will note these conclusions and shape their bets accordingly. Beyond remarking that Ayrshire's win was a popular one, and that Liberals are going about saying it is an earnest of the political victory they will gain shortly in the county after which the Duke of Portland's colt is named, there is nothing for me to say. The chronicles of the contest are numerous and voluminous ; of the exciting two minutes' race all has been said by those to the manner-born—for your true sporting reporter is like the poet, born not made—and are before you in profusion to select from. But I must patriotically add as a proof that this generation is not behind any one of those in the " good old times," —the race was the quickest on record. It is true there is only a second or two gain ; in the present sharp competitive days every second counts as centuries might have counted in the days when Methusaleh was the patriarch.

John Bright's illness has called forth much sympathy and concern. Even those who are now so far from him after having stood by his side or followed in his train for many years, when sickness seized him forgot all their differences and wished for his recovery. One of the earliest to make inquiries was Mr. Gladstone. Fortunately, we have not to mourn Mr. Bright's decease. Aged though he be, his constitution is strong, and he bids fair to recover. It is singular how frequently old persons recover from congestion of the lungs—the disease which struck Mr. Bright down—while younger men succumb. The late Mr. Chesson, in the prime of life, succumbed to an attack of this character ; at the same time another public man I know, exactly Mr. Bright's age, as severely attacked as was Mr. Chesson, recovered.

Lady Macgregor's " Life and Opinions" of her late husband, Sir Charles Macgregor, K.C.B., C.S.I., should be one of the most interesting of modern Anglo-Indian biography. Especially should the portion relating to the Afghan wars of 1878 and 1879 with the counter moves to Russia, which Lord Lytton approved, be of more than ordinary interest. All that might have appeared at that period did not appear, although the columns of a Calcutta contemporary of yours were fed with secret springs. I imagine the India Office would like to read Lady Macgregor's proofs and edit her pages. There out of our four chief reviews contain articles relating to India. Sir Alfred Lyall leads off with an article on " Siva" in the *Fortnightly*, Mr. Meredith Townsend in the *Contemporary* asks the pregnant question, " Will England Retain India ?" While the Hon. S. Curzon, M.P., demonstrates that the " scientific frontier" is an accomplished fact. Mr. Townsend answers his own question in the negative. He has written the most pessimistic article on the connection of England with India that I have ever seen. He begins by saying that the Empire which came in a day will disappear in a night, and concludes by saying it will require three centuries more of our dominion in India to complete our task. We shall fail. In fifty years. India will fly in pieces, Indians will be supreme in the services, ancient hostilities will revive, life will again be made interesting, the railways will be torn up, the universities will be scouted, the population will begin to decline,—India will once more be Asiatic. Our dream of the European tranquilly guiding, controlling, and perfecting the Asiatic, though the noblest dream ever dreamed by man will be proved, five years after we have felt, but a dream after all. The end is to come through the replacement of British soldiers by native armies, " or, as they already suggest, by millions of volunteers." I have only had time—the *Contemporary* being late in issue this month —to go through the article at a hand-gallop. I can, however, say it is marked by all Meredith Townsend's paradoxical brilliancies, that it is intensely interesting, and (in my humble opinion) based on an utter fallacy.

THE HYDERABAD SCANDAL INQUIRY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
LONDON, JUNE 1.

IN Committee Room No. 17 of the House of Commons the inquiry which Abdul Huq's Memorandum has called forth began at noon to-day. Sir Henry James, Q.C., M.P., presided, and all the members were present. To his left were Mr. Labouchere, Sir Richard Temple, and Mr. MacLagan ; on his right were the Solicitor-General of Scotland, Mr. Bristowe, and Mr. Slagg. Counsel were in strong attendance, the parties represented being the Hyderabad (Deccan) Company, Mr. Watson, Mr. Stuart, Mr. Sharp, Abdul Huq, and the Nizam's Government. For the last named Mr. J. D. Mayne, Mr. Eardley Norton (who has very opportunely arrived in England), and the Hon. Mr. Lyttelton.

Immediately on the inquiry opening the room was cleared to permit the Committee to finally discuss the procedure they had previously considered. On their re-admission, Sir Henry James, who is a perfect Chairman of such an inquiry, announced that the Committee intended to keep the inquiry in its own hands, and although counsel were present they would have to obtain permission before asking questions, and as for speech-making that would be decided upon laten on.

The first witness called was the Secretary of the Stock Exchange, about the last person whom, if you met him in a crowd, you would suppose was the chief officer of the London Stock Exchange. He stated that the Company had never applied for a quotation, and the dealings in shares which had taken place were not according to the regulations of the House. Although the action was irregular, no notice would be taken of it, unless allegations of fraud or malpractice were made and brought to the notice of the Committee of the Stock Exchange.

Mr. Hall, the Secretary to the Company, was nervous, and as poor a witness as a man in his position in life ought to be. There is this to be said in his favour, that he has not been Secretary more than nine months—obviously too short a period in which to master its complicated affairs. There was nothing in his evidence of any special value, unless it were his hesitations and his forgetfulnesses. He is to be prepared with a great deal more information at the next meeting.

Mr. Batten's examination, which took place after a brief adjournment, was at times very dramatic. He was under the influence of intense feeling during the greater part of the questions put to him at the beginning by Mr. Labouchere, who has evidently mastered *his* brief. But most interest was excited when the Chairman put Mr. Batten under a severe cross-examination as to his duty to the public. The Chairman of the Company as becomes an experienced ex-Indian Civilian, is not apt to lose his self-possession, and for a time the question and answer were extremely rapid—two to three hundred words a minute at least. Mr. Batten declared he did not consider he had any duties towards the public who might eventually buy the concessionaires' shares. If he looked after the interests of the original shareholders that was all he had to do. " What," asked the Chairman," when those original shareholders were, including yourself, only eight in number, two of them being the concessionaires themselves, and one their clerk ?" " Yes," replied Mr. Batten, " the public must look after their own concerns." This reply made Sir Henry very indignant : he flushed up, put on his best Queen's Counsel manner, and pressed the responsibility of the chairman of a public company to the public most strongly. Apart from any interests involved, the scene was a most striking one. So also was it when Mr. Batten admitted that he did not take any trouble to see if the parties who received the £850,000 worth of shares was giving value for what they got. " I did not," he said, " check the agreement, thinking it was certain to be fair. It concerned nobody but the parties to it, and they were satisfied." " Not even the public who would afterwards buy these shares ?" asked Sir Henry James. " No," stoutly retorted Mr. Batten, " the public is expected to make inquiries before investing." The Company Chairman's arrangements as regards his shares, too, were the subject of close inquiry. He obtained one hundred shares to qualify, paid £250 on them ; when the balance was required Mr. Watson took them from him and gave him £500 worth of the fully-paid stock, for which he paid nothing. Sir Henry James pressed him strongly on the point as to whether this was or was not arranged beforehand, but did not get much satisfaction. He was quite satisfied the concession was valuable. " Had you any proof of this ?" " Yes." " What was it ?" Certain Indian Government reports and publicatives by some of the Nizam's officials, it turned out, were all the data he had to go upon. He did not consider Mr. Watson and his co-concessionaires held the £850,000 on trust for the Company—most decidedly not. " That," interjected Mr. Littles, Q.C. (Mr. Watson's counsel), " is exactly Mr. Watson's own opinion," at which there was a general laugh. Under examnation by friendly counsel Mr. Batten became quite confident of the future of the Company, and held the shareholders would yet get good value for their money.

At this point the inquiry adjourned until Tuesday next.

I may repeat here what I have said in the telegram I have just sent you. The Chairman's Committee is an admirable one, Sir Henry James being an ideal Chairman ; Sir Richard Temple is specially alert, but evidently does not know enough to press his questions home. Mr. Labouchere leads and makes his inquiries in the most innocent and refreshing manner imaginable.

THE LATE SIR SALAR JUNG AND THE SIRDAR DILER JUNG.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE " BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I find from a telegraphic report of the evidence given by the Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk before the Parliamentary Committee of Inquiry into the Hyderabad (Deccan) Mining Company that the Nawab observed " that he did not believe that Sir Salar Jung, junior, or the present Prime Minister, had any knowledge of the late Sir Salar Jung's letter authorising Abdul Huq to receive remuneration."

I am ready, so far as I can, to confirm the evidence which the Nawab gave on this important point. The letter in which the Sirdar Diler Jung alleges that my father expressed his willingness that the Sirdar should receive any remuneration for his services that the promoters might think he was entitled to, was never shown to me, and I can hardly think that if it had been in existence at that time the Sirdar would have omitted bringing it under my notice, or the notice of his Highness, for confirmation. How greatly his claim would have been strengthened if the letter, which, he alleges, had been sent him by my father, had been confirmed, is too obvious to need pointing out,—Yours, &c.,

Poona, June 16. SALAR JUNG.

THE HYDERABAD TELEGRAPH TAMPERING CASE.

THE *Deccan Times* of Saturday gives the following account of the arrests for intercepting Residency telegrams at Hyderabad :—

Colonel Ludlow, assisted by Mr. Stevenson, has been for the last few days untiring in his efforts to unravel the tangled web of a case which, be it said to the credit of the large staff of men employed by Government in the Telegraph Department, is of very infrequent occurrence. It is said that ever since the Deccan Mining swindle came to light, a clique of men mad themselves busy about intercepting and otherwis tampering with all the messages, whilst in transmission through th Telegraph Office from the Residency to the Government of India and *vice versa*. On the 13th instant, the wildest rumours were afloat as to ransacking the houses of Mr. Siraj-ul Hussain and Abdul Huq by the Police, in quest of Messrs. Morris and Ahmed Ali Khan, the son-in-law of Mr. Siraj ul Hussain. Three other arrests were also made in the course of the day, including a military signaller doing duty at the Secunderabad office. One of the accused is said to have made a clean breast of everything. For obvious reasons all the accused are separately confined. On the 14th instant, an application, on behalf of Mr. Ahmed Ali, was made to Captain Muir for a copy of the statements on which the warrant of arrest was issued. The pleader said that the offence as described in the warrant itself was extemely vague, and therefore asked for information so that he might be in a position to take measures to safeguard the interets of his client. Colonel Ludlow then addressed the Court with a view to afford the parties a knowledge of the circumstances which had induced the magistrate to take action in the matter. He said that he had received information to the effect that telegrams received either at Secunderabad or Chudderghaut were being sold, and that a man named Hillier wrote to some paper offering to sell such telegrams ; that Hillier himself was offered copies of telegrams by a clerk in the Telegraph Office at Secunderabad, whereupon he put himself in communication with Morris, who is the personal clerk of Abdul Huq ; that Ahmed Ali and Morris live in the same house in the Staff Lines ; that Ahmed Ali is the person who conveyed such intercepted telegrams to Abdul Huq. He said that Hillier stated he was offered Rs. 5,000 for the business, part of which was to remunerate Snell, the Telegraph Military Signaller, he himself retaining the greater share. Application was made to admit the accused to bail, but this was opposed by the prosecution. In its present stage, the investigation into the charges was purely a police affair, and the magistrate, after hearing Colonel Ludlow in reply, took time to consider his decision as to bail and permission to pleaders to see their clients. On the opening of the Court yesterday Captain Muir announced that he would release Ahmed Ali and Morris on bail. Later on Colonel Ludlow came into court and expressed some surprise that the men had been released without any reference to him on whose information they were taken into custody two days ago. If the court had thought that that information was not sufficient to detain the accused under arrest, it would have been, he said, perfectly justified in releasing them ; but from the additional information he had been since able to gather he was afraid that their release on bail would defeat the ends of justice. He added further that Hillier had been confronted with Snell, and that the former made another statement which inculpates Ahmed Ali and Morris far more seriously than the rest of the accused who had simply been playing a mechanical part in the matter. It was not true, as stated by Hillier before, that the whole thing about giving Abdul Huq copies of telegrams, emanated from Private Snell. On the contrary, the business was thrust upon him by Ahmed Ali and Morris through the agency of Hillier, who, meeting Snell at the Volunteer Club, allured him on to the Commission of the deed by an offer of Rs. 5,000. One half of this sum was to find its way into Hillier's pocket. Snell closed with the offer and immediately handed Hillier the copy of a message which was then in transmission. Colonel Ludlow regretted that he had not as yet been able to lay his hands upon that telegram. It is possible, that Hillier, as he says he did, returned it to Snell. He concluded by requesting the magistrate to take down the further statement which Hillier was then disposed to make. The whole proceedings show uncommon decision and knowledge of character on Colonel Ludlow's part, and there would be a kind of poetical justice in the Inspector General of the Nizam's Police running Abdul Huq to earth as an abettor of Snell's offence.

THE POONA LEVEE.

THE following *Bombay Government Gazette* "Extraordinary" was published on Saturday evening :—

With reference to Notification, dated 14th June, 1888, by the Military Secretary to his Excellency the Governor, published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* "Extraordinary," dated 15th idem, announcing that his Excellency the Governor will hold a Levee at the Council Hall, Poona, on Saturday, the 23rd instant, at 5 p.m., it is hereby notified that the holding of the Levee has been postponed owing to the death of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Germany.

By order of his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

E. LAWRENCE,
For Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor.

THE FRACAS IN A PARSEE TEMPLE.

MR. R. D. MEHTA sends us by telegraph his version of the recent affray in a Parsee fire temple in Calcutta :—

As certain incorrect and misleading reports have appeared in some newspapers regarding the unfortunate occurrence at the Calcutta Parsee Fire Temple on the 4th instant, I think it right to inform you that Mr. Sorabjee Jamasjee Padsha and I had not been on speaking terms for a very long time, as my father refused him admission into our house unless he gave up smoking. On the evening of the 4th I saw Mr. Padsha throw an egg at me ; it hit me near the left ear and spoilt my clothes. On this provocation and insult offered me in a public place, on the occasion of a wedding, I lost my temper and struck Mr. Padsha. My father, in attempting to separate us, struck Padsha once. Since the occurrence Mr. Padsha has denied in writing having himself thrown the egg, declaring that it was some one else, and that I might have been mistaken, and being advised to accept his denial, I thought it right to express my regret for having punished him.

Mr. Jamsetjee Framjee Madon has now made a declaration which appears as an editorial in the *Indian Daily News* of the 13th instant, wherein he states that he saw Mr. Padsha himself throw the egg, but having once accepted Mr. Padsha's denial I do not wish to re-open the controversy. I only desire that the true facts should be known in Bombay. As for Dr. Dadabhai Sorabjee Shroff appearing in print, the reason is not far to seek ; he, being also a smoker, was refused admission in our house.

RAINFALL ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE.

WE are indebted to the Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway, for the following table of rainfall at stations along that line up to the week ending the 11th inst. :—

	In.	cts.		In.	cts.
Bandora	4	50	Baroda	1	0
Panjoo	4	94	Mehmadabad	...	...
Vaiturna	2	13	Ahmedabad	0	10
Palghur	2	67	Viramgam	...	...
Gholwad	2	24	Wadhwan	0	99
Daman	1	76	Dabhoe	...	...
Bulsar	0	36	Sevalia	0	10
Naosari	3	7	Godhra	0	44
Surat	1	6	Kharaghoda	0	25
Broach	0	32	Kim	1	[illegible]

MILITARY NEWS.

The following appointments are made :—2nd Bengal Cavalry : Lieutenant W. B. James, from the 38th Bengal Infantry, to be officiating Squadron Officer on probation. 1st Bengal Infantry : Surgeon N. S. Henderson to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, *vice* Surgeon E. Cretin, transferred temporarily to civil employ. 6th Bengal Infantry : Surgeon T. Daly, to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, *vice* Surgeon-Major J. Moran, transferred temporarily to civil employ. 33rd Bengal Infantry : Surgeon H. E. Banatvala, to the permanent medical charge of the regiment, *vice* Surgeon-Major F. W. Wright. 1st Battalion 2nd Gurkhas : Surgeon J. C. C. Smith, 16th Bengal Infantry, to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, *vice* Surgeon G. B. Irvine. 43rd Gurkha Light Infantry : Surgeon-Major F. W. Wright to the permanent medical charge of the regiment, *vice* Surgeon-Major A. R. Johnstone, appointed Secretary of the Surgeon-General, her Majesty's Forces.

Colonel C. C. S. Thomason, Royal (late Bengal) Engineers, lately employed in the Public Works Department, is permitted to reside at Naini Tal.

Captain E. Tinker, R.A., has been ordered home to join No. 10-1 Cinque Ports Division, into which he has been promoted.

The following transfers of officers of the Millitary Works Department have been ordered :—Major F. T. N. Spratt, from the Meerut Command to the Sialkot Division ; Lieutenant A. J. H. Swiney, from the Sirhind and Lahore Command to Head-Quarters ; and Lieutenant J. W. Pringle, from the Presidency and Oudh Command to the Rawalpindi Command.

The monthly Madras Army List, dated 1st June, shows sixteen vacancies existing in the appointment of Wing Commander in the Madras Infantry Regiments, to which, if are added two Wing Commanders to be promoted to fill the places of the Commandants retired, there will be required eighteen officers as Wing Commanders. But only seven officers are at present shown as qualified for this appointment, thus eleven vacancies cannot be filled until officers have passed the required examinations. This is a contrast to a few years back when there used to be fifty fully qualified Lieutenant-Colonels competing for each vacancy in wing commands.

MADRAS.

The Musalmans and the Viceroy.—A letter has been received by Ahmad Muhiudin Khan Bahadur, honorary secretary to the Madras Muhammadan General Meeting, from Sir Donald Mackenzie-Wallace, Private Secretary to his Excellency the Viceroy to this effect :—" The Viceroy has read your kind resolutions with great interest, and has been very much gratified to find that his 'determination to promote the welfare of all classes with an even hand' has been understood and appreciated by the enlightened Muhammadans of the Madras Presidency. The carrying out of this determination has been greatly facilitated by the spontaneous efforts which the Muhammadans have been lately making to kedo abreast of the other sections of their fellow-countrymen, by taking advantage, more fully, than before, of the means at their disposal of improving their material and moral condition. His Excellency trusts that these successful efforts will be maintained ; and he desires me to assure you that he will continue, even after his official connection with India will have come to an end, to watch the results with the liveliest interest and the deepest solicitude. I am likewise directed to express his Excellency's thanks for the kind allusion to the exertions of her Excellency the Countess of Dufferin on behalf of the women of India. It is very gratifying to her Excellency to see that the object she has in view has the warm sympathy of the Muhammadans of Southern India."

Death of the Chief Officer of the s.s. "Cleveland."—In our issue of the 4th ultimo, we reported an accident of a very serious nature that befel Mr. J. B. Barnes, the Chief Officer of the s. s. Cleveland which vessel was then lying at anchor in the Madras Harbour. Mr. Barnes was superintending the hosting of some heavy cargo from the hold of the ship, when a large iron girder, which was being hoisted up, fell down, the chain of the crane by which it was being lifted having snapped, and a portion of the chain truck him violently on the back of the head. He was picked up in an unconscious state, brought ashore immediately, and conveyed to the General Hospital, where he was detained and put under treatment. It was there discovered that the injuries he had received were of a serious nature, but it was hoped that his strong constitution would enable him to recover from the effects of the shock. He remained an inmate of the Hospital for a month, and during the greater portion of that time he appeared to be doing well, and it was believed that he might eventually recover. A change for the worse, however, set in on Monday last, and we much regret to say that he died early on Thursday morning. The circumstance having been reported to the Coroner. Mr. Secluna held an inquest on the body, the verdict recorded by the jury being that the death of the deceased was caused "from fracture of the spinal column, the result of a blow from an iron chain breaking accidently." This was in accordance with the medical officer's testimony. The deceased leaves a young widow in London.—*Mail.*

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

June 18.—Prince of Wales Press Co., 3 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Badham, Pile and Company.
" 19.—Departure of M. S. Assam.
Souter Memorial Meeting, Petit Hall, 5-30 p.m.
" 20.—Town Council, 3 p.m.
General Meeting, Bombay Graduates' Association, 5-30 p.m.
Thacker and Company, 5 p.m.
" 21.—Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
" 25.—Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
" 26.—Departure of M. S. Clyde.
Badneira Manufacturing Co., 3 p.m.
Departure of H. H. the Gaekwar for Europe per mail steamer.
" 27.—Town Council, 3 p.m.
Third Criminal Sessions, Bombay High Court, 10 a.m.
" 28.—Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Coronation Day.
Third Criminal Sessions.
" 29.—Third Criminal Sessions.
" 30.—Third Criminal Sessions.
July 2.—Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
" 3.—Departure of M. S. Siam.
" 4.—Town Council, 3 p.m.
" 10.—Departure of M. S. Ganges.
" 24.—Bangalore Races.
" 26.—Bangalore Races.
" 28.—Bangalore Races.
" 31.—Bangalore Races.
Aug. 7.—Poona Sky Races.
" 9.—Poona Sky Races
" 14.—Lucknow Sky Races.
" 16.—Lucknow Sky Races.
" 18.—Lucknow Sky Races.
" 23.—Bombay Presidency Assault-at-Arms.
" 24.—Bombay Presidency Assault-at-Arms.
" 25.—Bombay Presidency Assault-at-Arms.
Secunderabad Sky Races.
" 28.—Secunderabad Sky Races.
" 30.—Secunderabad Sky Races.
Sept. 1.—Secunderabad Sky Races.
" 3.—Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition, Poona.
" 20.—Poona Races.
" 22.—Poona Races.
" 25.—Poona Races.
" 27.—Poona Races.
" 29.—Poona Races.
Oct. 15.—Mysore Sky Races.
" 17.—Mysore Sky Races.
" 19.—Mysore Sky Races.
" 30.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
Nov. 1.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
" 3.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
" 6.—Meerut Autumn Races.
" 8.—Meerut Autumn Races.
" 10.—Meerut Autumn Races.
" 17.—Hyderabad Races.
Sonepore Races.
" 20.—Hyderabad Races.
Sonepore Races.
" 22.—Hyderabad Races.
Sonepore Races.
" 24.—Hyderabad Races.
Dec. 22.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting.)
" 26.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting.)
" 29.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting.)

LORD BRASSEY ON THE BRITISH NAVY.

Public attention being once more turned to the state of the national defences. Lord Brassey writes an exhaustive letter to an English paper, in which he deals very fully with the subject of the British Navy. Observing that a just appreciation of our requirements cannot be formed without a knowledge of the leading facts, he proceeds to discuss them. First, dealing with the protection of commerce, he remarks that its vital importance to the British Empire is shown in the statistics of tonnage of the mercantile navies of the world, and in a table his lordship compares them. Showing that Germany possesses a tonnage of 1,284,703 ; France, 993,291 ; Italy, 945,677 ; the United States, 3,019,956 ; and the United Kingdom, 7,361,818. Then speaking of the resources available for their protection, he says :—

It is to be noted that the fast vessels now building for the French Navy were commenced in 1886 with three ships. The remainder were all laid down in 1887, a supplementary grant of £1,000,000 having been voted by the French Chamber. The recent great devlopment in the construction of swift and powerful cruisers must be attributed to Admiral Aube. It was his policy to wage war against commerce, and to meet iron-clads with the torpedo flotilla. Returning to the British unarmoured vessels, the list of ships of 17-18 knots speed includes the Polyphemus, four fine cruisers of the Leander type, of 3,750 tons, four Archers of 1,630 tons, and the Alacrity and her consort, of 1,400 tons.

Having dealt with the defence of commerce, we turn to the armoured fleet. In the tables prepared by Mr. Barnes for the "Naval Annual," the British armoured ships of the first and second classes are given as 48 in number, of an aggregate tonnage of 377,580 tons. The French navy has 28 armoured vessels, of an aggregate tonnage of 231,515 tons.

In the large ships of the first period of armoured building we have a marked superiority over the French. An advantage in this class is comparatively unimportant. In the coast-defence class we have nothing to match the French Tonnant and Vengeur, of 4,707 tons armed with two 48-tone guns, and plated with 18 inches of armour. With the lists of armoured and unarmoured ships built and building, and the statistics of the mercantile marine before us, we cannot rest content with the relative position of our Navy. We have officers, seamen, and reserves. We have unrivalled resources for shipbuilding. We occupy a truly enviable position in the matter of finance. We have coaling-stations in every quarter of the globe, conveniently placed along the great lines of trade. We fall short in ships, and it is a grave question whether we are making a sufficient effort to raise the Navy to a commanding position.

PROGRESS OF CONSTRUCTION.

It is not easy he says, to compare the rate of progress of construction in the two Navies, but he takes the relative expenditure on new vessel as the best indication and proceeds :—

No satisfactory result can be produced by hot fits of expenditure, followed by cold fits of parsimony. As we calmly review the past history of our naval administration, it is evident that for many years the British Navy Estimates were insufficient to maintain a commanding position for our fleet. For a considerable period our expenditure on naval construction was barely equal to that of France. In the five years 1878-83 it aggregated £7,772,519, as against £7,184,832. In the 10 years 1868-78 our expenditure had been £15,881,291, as against £8,349,332. In the six years 1883-89 our votes for shipbuilding show a total of £16,905,828, as against £10,041,846 taken in the French estimates. In the first decades of the period under review, if the appropriation to shipbuilding was in excess, the application was distinctly less effective under the British than under the French administration. The demands were pressing for the police of the seas, and we clung to the attractive traditions of the days of canvas. In the years 1871-75 our total expenditure on armoured ships was £2,122,986, as against £2,688, 461, for the unarmoured vessels. And while ironclads were comparatively neglected, our unarmoured vessels were useless for the protection of commerce. Our eight ships of the Gem class, 2,120 tons, our nine larger ships of the C class, date from this period. They had an extreme speed of 13 knots at the measured mile, falling in most cases to below 11 knots in blue water. This want of speed is the more to be regretted when we look to the number of cruisers steaming 14 to 16 knots which the French were building. We have made a marked progress in our naval architecture in recent years, and the programme of the present Admiralty in relation to type is entirely satisfactory. While the efficiency of the shipbuilding now in hand is not open to doubt, the sufficiency of the Navy Estimates in the present state of European politics has become a topic of serious discussion.

AN IMPETUS TO CONSTRUCTION.

In 1884 public anxiety regarding the Navy gave a new impetus to construction. The result of our increased expenditure is shown in the noble additions which have been made within the last three years to the strength of the fleet.

The Colossus and the Edinburgh have been completed. The six fine ships of the Admiral class are complete in all but their armaments. The Victoria and Sans Pareil are well advanced. The seven belted cruisers are all but complete. The unarmoured section of the fleet has been strengthened by four ships of the Severn type, the four ships of the Leander type, the 12 vessels of the Archer, Alacrity and Scout type and by numerous gunboats of a class far superior to any preceding design for the British service. Under the same influence which has urged the Admiralty forward from 1885 to 1887, it seems not improbable that another special programme of construction may shortly be proposed. The lists which have been given clearly show that we need a reinforcement in fast ships for the protection of commerce. If we adopt the Blake type, it must be clear that two such ships cannot be sufficient for our requirements. The five ships of the Magicienne type already commenced might with advantage be supplemented by five additional ships.

MERCHANT SHIPS AND THE NAVY.

It may not be superfluous to observe, says the writer, that the mercantile auxiliaries which, by a wise act of policy, have recently been secured for the Navy are no match for regularly built vessels of war.

They are an answer to other fast vessels of the mercantile marine which have been called into existence and are maintained by lavish subsidies, and which might be armed and sent forth to prey upon our commerce. Turning from the unarmoured to the armoured ships, the types which should be constructed for the reinforcement of the line-of-battle are a subject of far greater complexity. A majority of naval officers will certainly [illegible] represented by the Nile and the Trafalgar. Additional ships of this powerful class would unquestionably strengthen the Navy. If it may be permitted to a layman to offer a suggestion, I would urge, that, in addition to these costly vessels, a numerous flotilla—10 at the least—of armoured torpedo rams should be constructed. The following is a summary of the programme of shipbuilding which has been suggested. First-class battle ships ; 10 armoured torpedo rams ; three first-class unarmoured cruisers ; five second-class unarmoured cruisers. The cost of commencing additional vessels would be met for the current financial year by a supplementary grant. It has been stated that £1,000,000 was voted last year for a like purpose by the French Chambers. The addition to the shipbuilding votes which would be necessary in succeeding years would depend upon the general requirements of the Navy, on the rapidity of construction by contractors, and on other circumstances which cannot now be anticipated. In conclusion, it remains to consider whether or not it is desirable to make another comprehensive effort in building ships for the Navy, similar to the programme proposed by Lord Northbrook. The aspect of European politics, so lately dark and threatening, has created an anxiety that the defence of the Empire should be made secure. Recent experience has shown that public opinion in this country will never rest content until our naval superiority has been firmly established. It might be prudent, it would certainly be popular, to propose additional building for the fleet. The subject is under the consideration of the Cabinet, and their decision will be taken with ample knowledge and under a solemn sense of responsibility.

Advice to Mothers.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s. s. Sahara, 1,288 tons, Captain W J J Goldsworthy, cleared out on Saturday last, laden with a general cargo, for Port Said.

The B I S N steamer Busheer, Captain J Skinner, sailed, on Saturday last, for Marmagoa and Rutnagherry, laden and with 62 deck passengers.

The B I S N steamer Canara, 1,229 tons, Captain T M Williams, sailed on Saturday last for Calcutta and the Coast ports, laden with a general cargo.

The s. s. Eden Hall, 2,353 tons, Captain T H S Millard, sailed from Bombay the day before yesterday, laden with a general cargo for Marseilles and Liverpool.

The B I S N steamer Colaba, 1,071 tons, Captain H A Blake, from Rangoon (May 31) arrived in port on Saturday, laden with a cargo of timber and two deck passengers.

The s. s. Principia, 1,789 tons, Captain J W Massain cleared outwards yesterday for Havre, laden with a general cargo, and Mr Nand Shanker Kacher, a passenger.

The s s Oxford, 1,891 tons, Captain W Jones, cleared outwards for Antwerp, laden with a general carge and one saloon passenger, Mr. H D Antony, for Port Said.

The s s Chicago, 1,750 tons, Captain J W Jones, arrived in Bombay, on Friday evening, from Hull (May 6) with a general cargo. She is consigned to Messrs Finlay, Muir and Co.

The B I S N Co's steamship Pachumba 544 tons, Captain H P Jones, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee (14th June), with a general cargo and forty-seven deck passengers.

The Siamese barque Charan Wattana, Captain A Millar, arrived in Bombay, on Friday evening, laden with a cargo of teak planks from Bangkok (May 18.) She is consigned to her Captain.

The Clan line steamer Clan Sinclair, 1,911 tons, Captain J R Kewley, cleared homewards for Liverpool on Saturday, laden with a general cargo and Lieutenant W J Hawks, a cabin passenger.

The s s Pemba, Captain J C Tice, cleared on Saturday last, for the Persian Gulf Ports *via* Karachi, laden and with the following passengers :—Mrs A Pope, Messrs Pestanjee Cooverjee, S Fernandes and wife, add W Brown, for Karachi ; and 65 deck for various ports.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—June 16.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Singapore...	2432	G. Parodi	A	F. Bozzoni.
" Victoria	2217	Russell	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
" Roumania...	2207	T. H. Hillcoat ..	C	W. & A. Graham & Co.
" Khiva	1119	Crew..............	D	P. & O. Co.
" Sahara	1188	Goldsworthy ..	E	F. Muir & Co.
" Cuba..........	1372	H. Agnew	F	K. Nixon & Co.
" Beresford ...	1114	W. Howell.......	H J	C. Eduljee.
" Rockclif......	1196	Borwick	K	W. & A. Graham & Co.
" Merton Hall	2646	J. Hughes	L	E. Bates & Co.
" Bisagno	1499	A. Tognasso....	O	F. Bozzoni.
" Amphitrite .	1502	Brackenbury ..	P	J. Mackintosh & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. C. Branch..	1645	Ritson	1	J. Mackintosh & Co.
" Principia ...	1790	J. W. Massain...	2	J. Mackintosh & Co.
" Chilian	1415	Bannister	3	K. Nixon & Co.
" Sumatra......	1406	W. E. Breeze...	4	Hajee Cassum.
" Oxford	1892	Jones	5	Captain.
" Dragoman...	1819	Rose	6	R. Framji.
" Dunedin.....	1417	J. P. Cumming..	7	J. Mackintosh & Co.
Ship Kt. Companion	1439	Davies	8	K. Nixon & Co.
S.S. Asama	2449	F. Newell	9	....
" Lord Lansdowne	1816	Aitkens	10	K. Nixon & Co.
" Chypherenes	1300	J. W. Kelly	11	Captain.
" P. Hendrick	2041	Collin	12	V. Ebram.
" Regal	1626	Davies.............	13	W. & A. Graham & Co.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander	From
15	C. Wattana (bq)...	Millar	Bangkok, May 11.
16	Colaba (s)	Blake	Rangoon, May 31.
	Robert Harrowing (s)	Hughson....	Glasgow, May 18.
17	Pachumba (s)	Jones	Kurrachee, June 14.
	Deccan (s)........	Case	China.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
16	Busheer (s)	Skinner	Marmagoa.
	Eden Hall (s)	Millard	Marseilles.
	Clan Sinclair (s) ..	Kewley	Liverpool.
	Canara (s)	Williams ...	Calcutta and Coast Ports.
17	Oxford (s)	Jones	Antwerp.
	Sahara (s)	Goldswothy	Port Said.
	Principia (s)	Massain	Havre.
18	Pemba (s)	Tice	Karachi and Persian Gulf.

The following vessels were entered outwards on Saturday last :—
Steamer Cuba, for Port Said.
" Chicago, for Hull, Amsterdam, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June.			
12	Miranda s	Phippen	Bombay, June 3.
	Maharaja s	Young	Moulmein, June 6.
	Cy. of Caithness	Duncanson..	Liverpool, March 14
	Sardomene...........	Pitt	Liverpool, Feb. 25.
	Fessomene...........	Hawkins......	Mauritius, May 17.
13	Monkseaton s	Beayley	Cape Town, May 17.

DEPARTURES.

June 12.—Steamers Merida and Tibre.
June 13.—Steamer Medoa. Barque British Princess.

DAILY EXPORTS.—June 16.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Regal s—120 bales cotton, A S Moodlier and Co ; 50 bales wool, R Cooverji.

Merton Hall s—8,000 cwts wheat, Owen and Okell ; 23,500 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

Amphitrite s—8 bales hemp, J H Latimer and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Victoria s—13 cases condiments, M Poonjiarji and Sons ; 67 cwts gum, G Tajpal ; 13 bales hides and skins, H Jamall.

FOR HAVRE.

Cedar Branch s—800 cwts linseed, B and A Harmarji 10 cwts gum, F Hurst ; 500 cwts wheat, Rall Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Chypherenes s—2,000 cwts linseed, La[illegible]g, Moir and Co

Dunedin s—400 cwts linseed, Punnett [illegible] and Co ; 5,910 cwts rapeseed, The Bo Co Ld.

Rockcliff s—6,000 cwts poppyseed, L[illegible]yon and Co ; 6,000 cwts wheat, The Bo Co Ld ; 60[illegible]0 cwts linseed and 750 cwts rapeseed, L Nupoo.

FOR GENOA.

Singapore s—4,000 cwts castorseed, S Dharamsey 200 bales cotton, The Bo Co Ld ; 4,002 cwts linseed and 2,000 cwts wheat, J C Bushby and Co.

FOR MESSINA.

Singapore s—2,000 cwts wheat, Volkart Bros.

FOR PORT SAID.

Cuba s—50,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

Sahara s—4,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR KOBE.

Khiva s—100 bales twist, Framji and Co.

Bisagno s—96 bales twist, J Campbell and Co ; 65 bales twist, K Veerji.

FOR HONGKONG.

Khiva s—13 bales sheeting cloth, The K Hind S and W Co ; 6 cases condiments M Poonjiaji and Sons ; 198 cwts olibanum, E Hasam ; 64 bales cotton and 300 cwts turmeric, H E Ellias and Co ; 25 bales twist, S N Talati and Co.

Bisagno s—25 bales twist, Meiffre Neveu and Co ; 150 bales twist, J H Latimer and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Khiva s—25 bales twist, H Ambaidas.

Bisagno s—50 bales D T cloth, T Moolje Sons and Co 22 bales T cloth and sheeting, T Mooljee and Co. ;

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTURES.—June 15.

Chenevix Trench, Lieut, Bombay Marine Battn, on duty, to Mount Abu.

June 16.

Hawks, Lieut, 32nd Madras L I, on furlough, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDER

By Lieut-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, 18th June, 1888.

1. The usual monthly Regimental Committee meeting will be held at the Volunteer Club on Wednesday next, the 20th instant, at 5-30 p.m. All members are requested to attend.

By order,
(Sd.) H. S. B. HODGKINSON,
Captain & Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

Adjutant-General's Office, Head-Quarters,
Poona, 15th June, 1888.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Station Staff—Capt L G Beckham, SC, Wing Officer, 25th Bo L I, to be S S O *vice* Capt Seymour who rejoins the 16th Bo I, on appointment as Wing Comdr.

2nd Bo Lancers—Surgn W H Quicke to officiate in medical charge during the absence of Surgeon A W F Street in Civil Employ, or until further orders.

16th Bo I—Major J T Carruthers, 2nd in Comd, (Offg Comdt) to be Comdt, with effect from the 11th inst, *vice* Col Griffith, retired.

Major W H Lyster, Wing Comdr, to be 2nd in Comd, *vice* Major Carruthers appointed Comdt.

Capt W H Seymour, Wing Officer, to be Wing Comdr, *vice* Major Lyster appointed, 2nd in Comd.

Surgeon M B Braganza, MS, officiating in medical charge of 19th Bo I, is transferred to General duty, Sind Dist.

Surgeon J L T Jones, M S, on General duty, Mhow Divn, is transferred to General duty, Sind Dist.

Lieut A D Fordoyce SC, Wing Officer, 21st Bo I, is attached to the 3rd Bo L I, for duty as Wing Officer, until further orders.

It is notified that the *London Gazettes* of the 18th and 22nd May 1888 were received at Bombay Army Head-Qrs on the 13th instant.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

1st Royal Fus—Capt G S Nicholson, for 12 months, on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

I M S—Surgeon G H Ball, MD, to remain at Mount Abu, from 28th May to 17th June 1888, on medical certificate, in extension of the leave granted in Army Order No. 256 of 1888.

2nd Gloster Regt—Major John Lloyd Dickin to proceed to Russia to complete his studies of the Russian language in extension of the leave granted in G O C 191 of 1887, from 31st July to 30th Nov 1888.

HIGH COURT.—June 18.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley.)
For Judgment.

146-87—Hore, C and B—Kadvibai vs Jugjewan Kallianji and others—Jefferson, B and D.
Testamentary suit for dismissal.
1-88—Jefferson, B and D—Shamcorebai *vs* Vellji Maddonji—Mulji B B.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.
418-87—Balkrishna and D—Harkojee Shrawan vs Framjee Burjorjee and others—Ardaseer, H and D—Part heard.
10-87—Pestonjee and R—Nanabai vs Kesservahoo—Jefferson, B and D—Part heard—(Test suit.)
366-87—Little, S F and N—Manockji Edulji *vs* J M de Monte and others.
365-87—Bomonji and H—Rukiabai vs Gunny Ebrahim and another.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

457-87—R Skipsey—Jankidas Gooroo Sitaram vs Soobhansibhai and others—Tyabji and D. (Part heard.)
102-88—Tyabji and D—The Hon'ble F L Latham vs Jankidas Bawa and others—R Skipsey. (Part heard.)
421-83—Crawford and B—Toolsidas Ludha vs Premji Tricumdas—Payne, G and S—Part heard.
F A Little—In the matter of the Land Acquisition Act X of 1870, and in the matter of Government and of Mir Zoolfecar Ali Khan Bahadoor—Mansuklal and D.
483-87—Hore, C and B—Haji Joosub Hajee Abdool Currim *vs* G G Volkart and others—Payne, G and S.
486-87—Hore, C and B—Nusserwanji Jehangir Khambatta vs G G Volkart and others—Payne, G and S.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine.)
For dismissal under Rule 64.

169-88—Thakurdas, D and C—Labai vs Ali Khatao and others.
189-88—Tyabji and D—Suntlal Beharilal vs Shaligram Chogmul.
Undefended New Long Cause.
153-88—Jefferson, B and D—Sheriarji Bomonji Irani vs Y A Mahajan.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.
63-88—Little, S F and N—Cassum Soomar vs Ebrahim Soomar and others—Macfarlane, E and H, and Balkrishna and D—Part heard.
329-88—Tyabje and D—Fatmabai and another vs Sidick Allana and others—T H Pearse—Part heard.
119-88—In person, a pauper—Habiboola Rassool vs Novebai and another—Part heard.
17-88—Mansuklal and D—Ruttonsey Lallji and another vs Pershotum Govindji—Hore, C and B.
25-88—In person—Manilal Dhunji and another vs. Goolam Hoosein Vazir—In person.
29-88—A F Turner—Gunputrao Pandurung vs. Gajanan Govind and another—H Bicknell.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 15th June, 1888.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·649
Temperature of the Air	83·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·5
Dew Point	78·2
Relative humidity of Air	·846
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)..	9·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	88·0
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	79·9
General Directions of Wind.*.........SW, SSE, WSW, W, WSW.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	323
Fall of Rain	0·10
Total for during month	4·01
" " year	5·98
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 16th........	0·23

* From midnight to midnight.

BURMA.

The Death of Mr. Powell.—A Meiktila telegram to the *Rangoon Times* says that the circumstances connected with the death of Mr. Powell, of the Survey Department, are as follows :—He went to the village of Sanain to obtain a guide. He was unsuccessfull apparently, and having lost his temper he struck some of the villagers. These turned out with guns and *dahs*, whereupon Mr. Powell ordered his escort to fire. Two villagers were shot dead, another wounded and the ringleader gave himself up, when Mr. Powell had him tied and was about taking him to his camp when the wounded man, who had crept into his house, fired at Mr. Powell and shot him dead. Mr. Hildebrand, the Superintendent of the Shan States, also says Mr. Powell lost his temper, ordered his escort to fire, shot two young villagers dead and wounded their father, an old man of 64, who crept to his house, and from thence fired at Mr. Powell and killed him. The correspondent who sent the news to the paper alluded to says he was informed by an eyewitness at the burial that Mr. Powell's body was mutilated, the eyes being gouged out : how this could have happened the correspondent fails to see, unless the deceased's escort bolted. The inquiry into the occurrence is still proceeding.

The National Association for Supplying Female Medical Aid to Women in India has recently secured the assistance of the Government of India in two important points. First, the services of the Surgeon-General with the Government of India are to be utilized in advising the Association in the selection of employés whom its agents may propose to engage in England and elsewhere ; and, secondly, the work done by the lady doctors and other employés of the Association in dispensaries, hospitals, and medical schools will be inspected by medical officers who will report on its character and efficiency. This connection of the Government with the Association in no way makes the former responsible for the action of the Association, which, as hitherto, remains completely a free and independent body. The Government of India has given the Association its aid in these two respects only because it regards the operations of the Association as deserving of all the encouragement and support which it can legitimately afford.

FOREST FIRES.

Forest fires are so common in India that the account given by the correspondent of an English paper of the recent forest fire in the Tyrol will be read with sympathetic interest :—

The great forest fire in Tyrol, it would appear, was unfortunately not subdued until very serious damage had been done. Many leagues of timber were destroyed, and woodmen's huts burnt. Some reports speak of a village consumed, but it is clear that the danger which for a time threatened the village of Jenbach, with its hotels and smelting works and the imposing castle of Tratzberg, with its three hundred and sixtyfive windows, was at the last moment averted by a fortunate fall of rain. The fire seems to have originated in the pine forest between the village and the Castle, and, fanned by a stiff south wind, spread rapidly, especially as the weather for some time past has been unusually dry. From tree to tree the river of flame leapt, until in the darkness it seemed as if the entire mountain had suddenly burst into a volcanic eruption. The Governor of the Province and the Inspector of Forests were soon on hand, and with the aid of a body of soldiers, did their best to arrest the progress of the fire. How far they would have succeeded is extremely doubtful. A prairie fire may often be stayed by burning a patch of ground ahead of the flames, thus giving the flood of fire which is rushing onward nothing to feed upon. But to put the same tactics in force with the object of exhausting a forest blaze is less certain. It is impossible to hew a space clear of tree before the chopper must run from the advancing torrent, so that the felled timber, instead of serving the purpose intended, rather aids in feeding the fire, by presenting a ready-cut mass of fuel for its consumption. A broad stream or a cultivated field will, of course, effectually stop the flames, but, short of inanition, it is seldom, once a forest fire breaks out, and no rainfall interferes with it, or the wind does not drive the flames back on the burnt up track, that it does not exhaust itself. Austria has more than once suffered from similar calamities ; but the middle of May is rather early in the season to hear of a forest fire, though the conflagration on Lord Gerard's estate, near St. Helen's, on Sunday, shows how soon shrubs are dry enough to burn. Apart from the waste of timber, which these fires involve, they have a deplorable influence, not only on the rainfall, but on the soil. In Tyrol there are some four thousand three hundred and forty square miles of country more or less covered with pine, fir, and larch, which, until recently, were felled in a recklessly wasteful manner. The result was that entire districts were rendered almost useless. So long as the rain was broken by the foliage it reached the earth in gentle showers, which slowly sank into the soil, to appear again at lower elevations in the shape of perennial springs. But with no sylvan growth to protect the soil, the Winter "spates" either rushed off the hardened ground, giving rise to sudden floods in the villages below, or tearing up the mould, swept it off the mountain side, until little more than rocks and gravel remained where of old there was ample pasture for the mountain flocks. But by-and-by the torrents washed off the gravel also, until the rich vales were covered with unfertile *debris*, and in many instances were almost wholly lost to agriculture.

However, the Austrian Government have now learnt wisdom. A large staff of conservators take charge of the vast State forests, and though in parts of Bohemia. Tyrol, and Hungary, extensive tracts have been destroyed in the course of long ages of apathy, many of these ruined districts are being replanted, and every encouragement is given by the Department to persons who make successful efforts to begin the "reboisement" of the denuded ground. How forest fires orginate is a point on which the most varied opinions are held, and on which, indeed, it is permissible to entertain the most contrary theories, since the truth seems to be that numerous causes may give rise to them. In America the forest firs are as might have been expected more frequent and even more disastrous, than those of Europe, where the timber tracts are under more careful observation and in general of less extent. For instance those of Michigan, only a year or two ago, swept everything before them ; hamlets, farmhouses, live stock, and fences alike went, and, in addition, much loss of human life was recorded. But it is still a moot question how these were started. When the last census of the United States was being taken the scientific staff charged with the duty of preparing the report on timber trees made strenuous efforts to arrive at some idea as to the most frequent causes which led to such extensive areas being converted into an unsightly region dotted with blackened stumps. The result was not very satisfactory, but, so far as the returns served to show, it would appear that the largest number of fires in the year when the information was collected had been due to farmers clearing land and allowing their brush fires to escape into the forest. The carelessness of hunters in leaving fires to burn in abandoned camps was the next cause to which many of the conflagrations were traced. The railways were responsible for some of the damage to the forest, by the sparks from the engines igniting the resinous pines or the moss-covered trees dry as gunpowder after a few weeks of hot Summer weather, while the intentional burning of herbage in the forest to improve pasturage often causes serious destruction of timber. Malice, unfortunately, is also not infrequently at work, and it is suspected that not a few of the Hungarian and Austrian forest fires are due to a desire on the part of vindictive peasants to inflict irreparable injury on some obnoxious land owner or neighbour by setting the "red cock crowing" in perilous proximity to his property. Lightning is not infrequently the cause of forest fires, and in the Eastern Alps the thoughtlessness of a passing traveller in throwing a lighted match on the leaf-strewn ground has not seldom led to the unconscious pedestrian leaving a long train of misery behind him.

Apart, nevertheless, from all of these official explanations of the origin of forest fires, it is undeniable that many spring from spontaneous combustion. Indeed, in the Census Return mentioned, two of those in New Mexico were attributed to this cause, and any one familiar with the vast forests of America or of the Atlas must recall many woodland blazes which could have no other beginning than the heat generated by two dry moss-covered trees rubbing against each other. The weather has for weeks been hot and dry. Then, suddenly, on a distant mountain ridge, in a region where no wandering hunter or tribesman ever goes, a thin smoke will be seen curling into the clear air and drifting away with the breeze which seems to be blowing in that upland region, though in the valley, where the observer is encamped, the air is hot and still. By-and-by the smoke increases, until a black cloud hangs overhead, and as night sets in the entire mountain top appears like one sheet of flame, only relieved here and there by the still unconsumed patches of forest round which the flames are licking. To spontaneous ignition must be attributed some of the many destructive Algerian woodland fires, though no doubt the other causes mentioned apply there also. In that country broad tracts have been rendered desolate by these fires, and not fifteen years ago the town of Bone was for a time surrounded by a belt of flame thirty miles deep, which reached to the very gates of what for some hours looked like a doomed city. These fires are, however, destructive not only because they destroy the most valuable crop which the earth produces, and expose the soil to the wear and tear of the weather, but because the ruin they bring disappears so slowly, seeing that for a time they render the ground unproductive. Not only tall trees, but the bushy undergrowth is reduced to ashes, so that the fertility can only be restored be the slow growth and decay of fresh vegetation. Curiously enough, in Eastern America and in many parts of Europe the new plants which spring up when the earth once more recovers itself are entirely different from those which formerly cover its surface. Pine and spruce are first succeeded by brambles, and these by-and-by are replaced by dwarf birch, poplar, and bird cherries. Scrub oaks and various hard woods follow these, but pine rarely reappears, except upon land long mellowed by the operations of agriculture. The forests of the Pacific Slope offer one exception to the law. For in Oregon, Washington Territory and British Columbia fir follows fir, and in California the fires which have consumed great masses of the famous redwoods have not prevented the reproduction of this species by the seeds buried deep in the spongy soil, and stimulated into life by the passing flames.

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EXCEPTIONAL METEOROLOGY.

For the last two or three years there has been exceptional weather over a large area of the northern hemisphere, with excessive rain causing floods. These excesses are not uncommon, when time is considered, as history details such at intervals of centuries ; and geology indicates similar excesses during cycles of centuries. A writer says :—

Wide variations in the seasons over the earth's surface can only come from cosmical causes, the prime source of heat being the sun. Our earth only receives a small fractional part of the sun's heat ; but, whatever that may be in the year, more or less than the average, the entire surface of our earth must feel and be subject to the effects. And one thing is certain—namely, that a year, or series of year, of excessive sun heat will inevitably be years and seasons of excessive atmospheric disturbances, because increase of heat will produce excess of evaporation, excess of electric action, and, necessarily, excessive precipitation ; and, during a prevalence of this excess of sun heat, there must be over limited areas violent storms both summer and winter.

A high temperature over sea and land will produce an excessively vapour-saturated atmosphere, beneath a colder atmosphere above, making during a calm, a dangerously unequal balance, as there may be a lower stratum of atmosphere at upwards of 100 degrees of temperature, holding in solution transparent vapour, containing near 1,000 degrees of latent heat. When, therefore, very large areas of the atmosphere have been, by excess of heat, brought into an unequal state, as large areas of lower stratum of highly heated air and vapour, which is also intensely electric, the conditions to produce sandspouts, waterspouts, and tornadoes are fully ripe. The upper and colder layer of the atmosphere cannot cool the lower highly heated and vapour laden stratum so evenly and quickly as to prevent vents in the form of funnels forming the lower stratum to the higher stratum, and causing a rapture which takes place upwards in a pipe form, just as water in a tank or basin, having a bottom means for discharge by a pipe, flows out with a whirling motion —in our northern hemisphere always in the direction of the hands of a clock, and so the heated, highly electric, and excessively vapour laden atmosphere breaks into the cold atmosphere above when at the level of the "dew points," invisible vapour becomes visible, parting with its latent heat, which so rarifies the air as to force some of the condensed atmosphere in visible cloud mounting thousands of feet above the condensing dew point and into a region above the highest peaks of the highest mountains ; and to feed this pipe, or, as in some cases, pipes the lower stratum flows in from all sides to rotate and ascend with the intense velocity of steam power, sufficient to produce all the disastrous effects of the wildest tornado, there being almost a vacuum at the ground, or water line as the phenomenon may be on the land or over the sea. On the land trees are twisted and uprooted, houses are unroofed, solids of various kinds are lifted from the earth, and human beings have been blown away like dead leaves. There are, also, records of railway wagon having been blown off the rails. In deserts, entire caravans have been buried beneath a mountain of blown sand, camels horses, and men ; while in Egypt there are the ruins of cities, massive temples, and monuments deep buried in the adjoining desert sand. At sea many a good ship caught by a tornado has been overwhelmed and sent to the bottom whole.

These violent tornado storms are intensified types of storms in general, which may be more miles in width than a tornado is yards, but there is a similar process, a flowing in from all sides towards a revolving centre with an upward flow of heated air to the dew point of condensation, and an out and over roll above of visible vapour, giving a high barometer over large areas all round the storm, with fog. There are, however, milder forms of the described action, producing on a warm summer day the cumulus clouds. Here the lower stratum of warm air is also flowing inwards and rising upwards beneath each cloud, condensing at the dew point, parting with latent heat, producing modified steam power, and so causing these summer clouds to enlarge upwards, bulge, and mount in sunshine like illuminated Woolpack Mountains, but when seen in an evening western sky about sundown they take fantastic form, so aptly described by Shakespeare. But I do not think that there is a single form of cloud to be seen which Shakespeare has not noted—from the Wild Thunder-storm of the Lear to the dappled clouds pointed out to Polonius by Hamlet, which, when floating in sunshine, apparently change their forms to suit the imagination. But the most sublime use made of cloud scenery is to be found in Antony and Cleopatra, act 4, scene 12. The battle has been lost, Antony has stormed at and against Cleopatra like a male termagant, but now the fit of despair is upon him. He enters with Eros, and musing on what he has seen and noted in evening clouds before or about sunset, he speaks to Eros as follows :—

" Ant. —Eros, thou yet behold'st me ?
" Eros.— Ay, noble lord.
" Ant.—Sometime we see a cloud that's dragonish.
" A vapour sometime, like a bear, or lion,
" A tower'd citadel, a pendant rock,
" A forked mountain, or blue promontory
" With trees upon't that rod unto the world,
" And mock our eyes with air ; thou hast seen these signs ;
" They are black vesper's pageants.
" Eros.— Ay, my lord.
" Ant.— That which is now a horse, even with a thought
" The rack dislimns ; and makes it indistinct,
" As water is in water.
" Eros .— It does, my lord.
" Ant .—My good knave, Eros, now thy captain is
" Even such a body ; here I am Antony ;
" Yet cannot hold this visible shape, my knave."
And so on.

Did Napolen III. on the evening when he came down from Sedan to render himself and sword to the German conqueror feel as Antony is represented as doing, when parting with greatness and, as Cleopatra had said, greatness going off was as bitter as death ?

Cloud scenery is the poet's dreamland, and is by some writers most truthfully and beautifully described. As a rule, painters do not pay so much attention to clouds as the poets dó. At all events they do not represent them so truthfully as the poets describe them. There are, of course, exceptions ; but in the Royal Academy exhibition just opened there are many square feet of canvas painted on which the portion intended to mean sky and cloud bears no resemblance to anything ever seen in nature. Every painter should study meteorology as a surgeon studies anatomy. Clouds have forms as definite as the skeleton.

Clouds are not masses of unmeaning vapour, but form and float obedient to the law (as more fully explained by Epsy and Meury) ; and, if the painter has not studied and learnt this law, he cannot depict clouds in their true forms. On a warm summer's day small cumulus clouds may be seen forming at the dew-point line of elevation ; in each case the base of the cloud is level at an ascertainable height above the site, having an upward current of warm vapour-laden air rising beneath, mounting and bulging until the action ceases at this point, to be set up at other points, until dozens of small cumulus clouds may be seen forming floating over the landscape, and all rotating, not only each one on its own centre, but the entire number rotating on an invisible centre common to the whole. These clouds, seen low on the horizon, show their level bases ; those at higher and nearer points, seen from beneath, show in places irregular outlines, but their bases are also level. Few painters learn this simple lesson, but if they would represent landscape truly they must learn it. There is a reason for, and a meaning in, every storm and in every cloud.

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 12th June as compared with the statement of the 29th May 1888 :—

	May 29.			June 12.		
Liabilities.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paidup	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	50,50,408	15	0	50,50,408	15	0
Treasury Balance	1,99,46,613	12	11	2,34,20,849	7	5
Other Deposits	4,15,23,637	7	6	3,99,46,446	7	11
Bank Post Bills, &c.......	2,07,335	5	1	2,31,530	8	11
Sundries	21,05,865	12	11	21,53,905	9	3
Rs...	8,88,33,892	5	5	9,08,03,141	0	6
Assets.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities ..	48,95,606	10	0	45,00,251	0	0
Other authorized Invtmts	62,18,027	0	0	62,67,087	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities...	61,17,801	2	0	65,61,316	2	5
Credits on do.	57,19,175	4	5	59,17,844	5	10
Bills discounted..........	3,17,85,585	9	10	3,03,72,882	1	3
Balances with other Banks	8,41,135	3	0	8,49,474	6	1
Bullion	215	14	0	3,258	12	1
Dead Stock	11,09,923	3	10	11,08,361	9	0
Stamps	12,717	0	9	11,978	4	0
Sundries......................	10,09,212	4	0	7,56,620	9	7
Cash at Head Office.......	1,58,59,530	0	8	1,52,79,239	1	5
Do. at Branches..........	1,52,65,263	0	11	1,91,74,827	12	10
Rs.	8,88,33,892	5	5	9,08,03,141	0	6

BANKS,

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL...£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND.............................. £800,000

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RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS........................	$7,500,000

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CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxertion, as also all persons going to the East or West Indigo should provide themselves with this important article on health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculoue effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s, per bottle, The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

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These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffert hese excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s., 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s.

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Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them; an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two which, if allowed to run its course or a few days would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d. 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

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CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery. Spasms, Cramps, Neuralagia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY.
FOR
1888.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1888 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the immense progress made by the city in recent years.

The new buildings, which have added in the course of the year just closed over sixteen lakhs to the value of the property on the books of the Municipal Corporation for assessment purposes, are in themselves striking evidence of the continuous growth of Bombay.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide now gives for the first time a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay
Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co.,
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.
DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE BHOWNUGREE
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HAY'S HOP ALE ESSENCE

Is made from the Choicest Hops Grown.

HAY'S HOP ALE.

The New Aerated Beverage, with full flavour of the finest Hops, is a really appetizing Bitter Beer.

Aerated Water Manufrs. -
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Club Stewards - - -

Are requested to try this Essence. They will find the HOP ALE it makes a most valuable addition, which once introduced will be eagerly ordered.

It is the most Appetizing Non-Alcoholic Beverage known, and will have an immense permanent sale in hot climates. See these testimonials:—

"A beautiful essence. Has a fine Hop Aroma and is quite a pharmaceutical triumph."—*The Chemist and Druggist.*

"HAY'S HOP ALE.—This is an excellent Non-Alcoholic beverage."—*The Lancet.*

"Aerated Hop Ale made from this essence is unrivalled for its peculiarly fine Hop Flavour and Aroma."

"Has the Hop Taste of Bitter Beer, and is a nearer approach to Bass' or Allsopp's Ale then any non-intoxicants preceding it."—*Eastern Morning News.*

Trade Price, 8s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. & upwards, 8s.

QUANTITY REQUIRED, Two Fluid oz. to each Gallon of SYRUP, making 106 10-oz. BOTTLES.

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HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCES

HAVE A WORLD-WIDE CELEBRITY.

Hay's Soluble Essence of Jamaica Ginger.
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Hay's Ginger Ale Essence, highly concentrated. For 3rd quality Ginger Ale.
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Spurious imitations are made, but the difference is so marked that no manufacturer using them can compete with one using Hay's preparations. Indentors, to prevent disappointment, should specify that the goods are to be of

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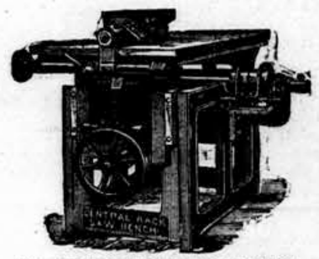

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FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, AND THE AGED.

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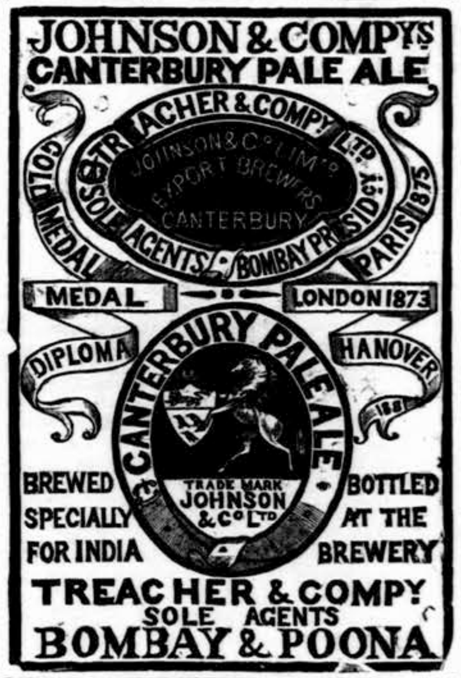
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BREWED SPECIALLY FOR INDIA
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BY THE USE OF

THE ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY.

Loss of Energy and Appetite, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Dyspepsia, Shortness of Breath, Eruptions of the Skin, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline, and all Diseases caused by residence in tropical climates.

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Is a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, kidney, stomach, and intestines, with a harmony, vigour, yet mildness unparalleled in medicine.

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Gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted, and at once imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution.

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The ONLY Medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks. Beware of VILE worthless Imitations made up to trade upon the Reputation of Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE. There fore ask for DR. BRIGHT'S, and refuse Useless Substitute

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HE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORE HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD

OVERWHELMING TESTIMONY ACCOMPANIES EVERY BOTTLE PROVING THIS TO BE THE GREATEST MEDICINE EVER DISCOVERED.

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For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kind, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

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Clears the Blood from all impure matter
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give a trial to test its value.

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Sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases. By ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

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Deewa
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Wassind
Shapoor
Atgaum
Khurde
Kussarah*a*
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Bailgaum
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Chalisgaum
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Galna
Pachora
Myjee
Mussawuda
Sisowlee
Julgaum

Bhadli
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Sowda
Nimborah
Raver
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Burhanpur
Chandnee
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Dongergaum
Bagmar
Khundwa*ab*
Jawar
Bee h
Singaji
Harsud
Kirkeam
Bheringee
Hurda*a*
Timoornee
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Sewnee
Dharam
Khundi
Dularia
Itarsee (for Hoshangabad
Rampur
Bagra
Semri
Sohagpore*ad*
Paparia (for Pachmari)
Bankeri
Babai
Gadawara
Bohanee
Kureli (for Saugor)
Nursingpore
Kuruk Bail

Chindwara
atari
Shapura
Mirganj (for Marbl Rocks)
Nagpo r
Hula Gate
Budlapoor
Wangni
[illegible]
Chinchowli
Kurjui*ab*
Padesdari
Khandalla
Lanowlee*a*
Karli
Kurkulla
Tulligaun
Salaivadi
Chinchwud
Kirkee
Poona*bdd*
Loonee
Ooroolee
Yeoat
Kheirgaum
Patus
Dhond*b*
Boreball
Decksal and Bheegwan
Kartruz
Pomulwaree
Warengaum
Nargaum
Khankeer
Mulsapoor
BiswaBridge
Nandoora
Julumb
Sheagaum*a*

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Dapki
Akola
Boregaum
Katipurna
Moortizapo
Mohona
Koorun
Budnaira
Malker
Chandoor
amergau
Poolgaum
Dyg um
Wurdah*b*
Pownar
Sindee
Boree
Kopri
Saigaon
Jehwoor
Keim
Parsee R
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Jram

Nawandgi
Tandura
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Gulaguda
Shankar alli
Lingampallie
Musapetgata

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Chuda
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Kundli

Botad
Ningala
Ujalvar
Dhola Junc.
Jalia
Dhasa
Lathi

Chital
Lunidhar
Kunkavav
Khakhari
Vavd
Jetp r
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Dhoraji
Sana hr
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a Refreshment Rooms.
b Junction or
c From 5 to 13 minutes for Refreshment! 30 minutes for Dinner. 40 minutes for Dinner

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Dr Moussette's Pills

Relieve and cure the most acute and inveterate **Neuralgia** when all **other remedies** have failed.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE

1170 *Sold by all Chemists*

WHOLESALE: **CLIN & Co, PARIS**

MATHEY-CAYLUS
CAPSULES & INJECTION

Have been used for over twenty years with the greatest success by the leading physicians, in London, Paris and New-York.

MATHEY-CAYLUS CAPSULES & INJECTION have been found superior to all other for the prompt cure of recent or **chronic discharges**.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE

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GOUT, RHEUMATISM, PAINS
SOLUTION of Dr CLIN

Laureate of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris

MONTYON-PRIZE

This **Solution** si the best remedy for curing **Rheumatism** and **articular Pains.**

DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE

1168 *Sold by all Chemists*

WHOLESALE: **CLIN & Co, PARIS**

CHASSAING'S WINE

Bi-Digestive

with

Pepsine & Diastase

for

Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Vomiting, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Consumption, Gastralgia, Loss of Appetite, Constipation.

« This preparation of value is founded upon sound chemical and physiological principles. While pepsine is the natural solvent or digestive for nitrogenous aliments, it has little or ne effect upon the feculent constituents which enter so largely into the composition of the food of man; and there is no doubt that some of the disorders of digestion arise from themal assimilation of the starchy elements. Now the proper digestive for these is diastase; and in the bi-digestive wine, of M. Chassaing, those two most important principles, pepsine and diastase, are combined in suitable proportions. » — See THE LANCET, *July 27 th. 1872.*

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SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Dr Laville's Liquor & Pills

(Perfectly harmless)

GOUT The unfailing specific FOR CURE OF & Rheumatism

THE LIQUOR to be used in acute state & THE PILLS in the Chronical state.

« A single bottle sufficient for two, » « to three months treatment. »

● *Sold by all respectable Chemists* ●

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Prize £ 660 Paris

QUINA-LAROCHE
LAROCHE'S
CINCHONA WINE

"It is an agreeable and doubtless highly efficacious remedy." (THE LANCET.)

This *Vinous-Elixir* is the most powerful and valuable of the preparations of cinchona as a strengthening and antifebrile restorative.

Been employed in cases of weakness and general debility, loss of appetite, change of life, fever nervousness, exhaustion, etc.

Also prepared with **IRON** *Dyspepsia,* purifying the Blood, for *Anemia, Chlorosis,* for *Scrofulous Affections,* etc.

PARIS, 22, RUE DROUOT, 22, PARIS

A Laxative and Refreshing
Fruit Lozenge,
most agreeable to take

TAMAR
INDIEN
GRILLON

FOR

CONSTIPATION.

Hæmorrhoids,
Bile, Headache,
Loss of Appetite,
Gastric & Intestinal
Troubles.

Sold by all Chemists.

E. GRILLON, 69, Queen Street, Cheapside,
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Are now sold at the following greatly Reduced Prices :—

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II. qly., Metal open-face keyless lever ...	16
„ Metal hunting keyless lever ...	17
„ Metal cut hunting keyless lever ..	18
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„ Silver hunting keyless lever ...	29
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Guarantee One Year.

	Rs
I. qly, Metal open-face keyless lever ...	20
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„ Metal cut hunting keyless lever...	22
„ Fine silver open-face keyless lever.	35
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Superior Works, Guarantee 3 Years.

Over 10 years have elapsed since we introduced our **Celebrated Keyless Campaign Watches,** and the unparallelled success they have obtained in India is shown by their rapidly increasing sale and by the numerous imitations which the popularity of a special and reputed article always brings forth. However, those imitations, in what number they may be found, are still all of them far inferior in every particular to our well-known CAMPAIGN WATCHES, which stand unrivalled in the market, and which we mean to improve still—if it is possible to improve what we might call already **a perfection.**

In Open-face Case, Rs. 16 & 20.

All our Watches are made in our **Steam Factory** in Switzerland, carefully examined and tested there, and again in our Establishment at **Bombay** before leaving. Sold either in small or middle size.

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co.,

BOMBAY, RAMPART ROW.
ESTABLISHED 1866.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—

Lea & Perrins

without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.

Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

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ALL KINDS OF
KEROSINE OIL
LAMPS,
STORMPROOF.

SAFETY
KEROSINE-OIL
150° *F.T.*
(best quality).

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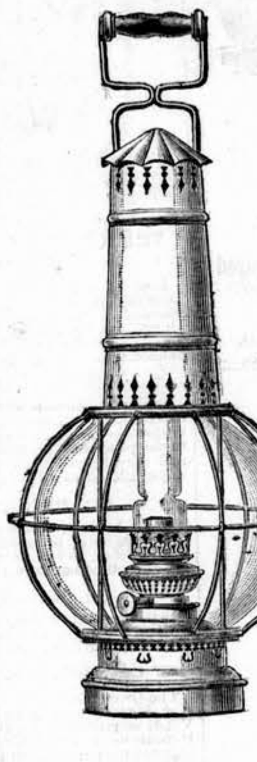

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KEROSINE OIL
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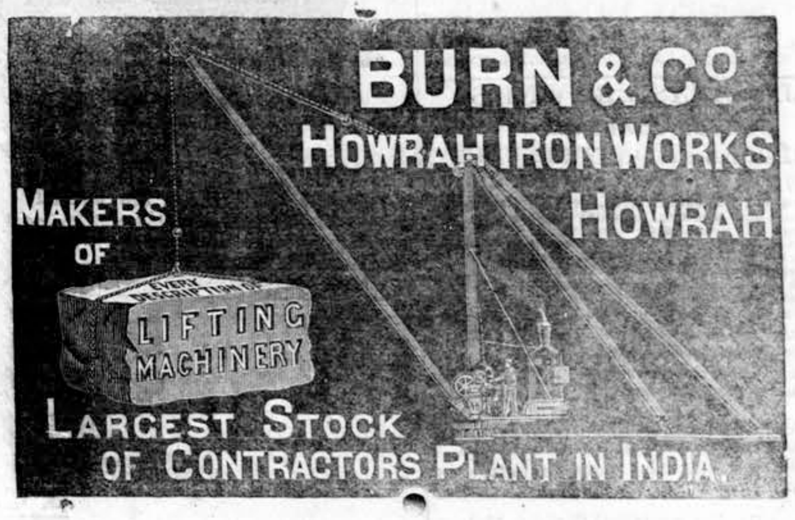

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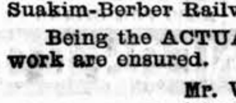

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